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DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1885-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

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Agricultural.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Every business enterprise depends, for its success, upon the well considered plans which are devised for the future. An attempt is always made to fortify emergencies that may arise, and to proghost "will not down."

In a measure, the farmer can arrange paration and condition of his soil in reand fatten a certain number of hogs. transmutes their calamities into success for the enterprises of some who are removed from the territory devastated. This in my opinion is a delusive expectation for American farmers. The world has become so shaken together, so unified by railroads, telegraphs, and civilization, that there is no longer much motive for war. Nations are too busy with their industries; business schemes cannot be laid aside to make way for war. If

there are idle hands, there is better employment for them in the arts of peace. Most farmers look for prosperity in an era of better prices for farm productsto \$150 wheat and corresponding prices for all other products of the farm. But that good time will probably never again appear. It indicates a shortage in the once a volume of that commodity from some remote country, where an abundance is stored, and before the want really becomes pressing, the people are relieved by car loads or shiploads of the needed supply. Railroads and steamboats have made the prevalence of real famine and the misery associated with it impossible, so long as any purchasing power is left in the country. The speculator has in railroads and telegraph, ready and powerful instruments for his enterprises, and while any part of the world produces a surplus, if it is not so remote as to make the values equal, by the added cost of transportation, an importation of the needed article, merchandise or food, is sure to be presented on the market where a scarcity exists. The hope of the farmer in high prices on account of a scarcity, is for this rea- pay less for school books for his children. son a vain hope. The depressing com-Petition of India and Russian wheat on ed, and the money more economically exthe English and other European marpended. These are the changes more kets is a striking illustration of this likely to occur than a return to the days equalizing of food products. The new market for the East India farmer's products, opened by shorter and more economical lines of transportation, helps to the extent of this competition. The India farmer rejoices in his ability now to provide himself with a new shirt as occasion requires, and the American farmer wears his old clothes another

is my neighbor." The Australian farmer gets a better price for his wool because of the reduced

which that transportation furnishes for getting rid of his surplus. The Australian farmer in effect reaches over into our pockets, through the aid of the telegraph, and takes his added profit, and we can't just see the beauty of this balancing up.

The extension of quick communication over the whole globe has tended to make commercial products accessible to the largest possible circle of consumers. Manufacturers in their greed to become rich in the shortest possible time, have depended upon this rapid communication to sell goods rapidly, and the very corners of the earth have been filled with woolen goods, and they still lay piled in the centers of trade to depress values still farther, and to embarrass the values for the new clip. Too much wool has been manufactured into clothing. Chieago's 43 establishments where clothing is manufactured, each hoped to sell all it could make, and they are now compelled to offer their goods at auction to realize on them. The merchant with cash can purchase ready made clothing at his own price almost, so great is the pressure to sell. Each importation only adds to the pile, and increases the embarrassment, and puts farther off the time when consumption shall overtake the production.

Every manufacturing enterprise has been stimulated by the facility for trans porting both the raw material and manu factured goods which the railroads furevery weak point-to consider all the nish. Where one condition is favorable, whether it is coal, ore, raw material or vide for a safe portage over or around water power, the other things wanting every obstacle. Yet when all that human can be easily supplied by means of the foresight can discover is foreseen, and railway or steamboat lines. Thus have considered, there is always a shadow of great industries developed themselves, portending evil, which, like Banquo's and the remarkable economy of the division of labor has tended to cheapen every article produced. Every new the outcome of his success. The pre- principle or appliance shortly becomes known and common, and those who are gard to fertility, is a very sure indication | backward in taking it up, suffer in the of the amount of crops he may reasonably | competition which their tardiness entails. expect. He can easily arrange to raise We are not aware of the great changes evolving about us, until confronted with shear, or turn off in mutton a certain a new problem or exigency, which renumber of sheep, grow wheat, produce stricts our prosperity. Then we begin to the hay, etc. etc., but the great element look about for a way to escape. In the of uncertainty is the price at which he new order of things, it would seem that shall exchange these products for money. | the farmer has been a passive element in There is frequently a covert wish in the | the adjustment of profits. Cheap transminds of men that some great upheavale portation has had a tendency to ruin him among nations shall occur which shall by the competition of cheap lands and make many poor, but some rich, trusting | cheaper labor. In the production of manand taking the chances that they will be ufactured articles time has been shortened the fortunate ones to profit by the disas- in almost every branch of business, but it ter. And perhaps the plans of some may will always take so many weeks or have already been laid to take advantage months to produce a bushel of grain. of such a crisis in a foreign land. A war The debt which he contracted ten years many dollars to discharge as on the day he purchased, while competition has lessened his ability to pay. The outlook sheed for the emelioration of his condition is not in the increased price which he will receive for his products, but in the lesser values which he pays for every article which he purchases, in a lower rate of interest on what he owes. It is estimated that one hundred per cent must be added to the real cost of all manufactured articles, to place them in the hards of those who use them and pay for them. The expense of commercial travelers and agencies must come out of the pockets of productive labor, of which farming is the chief element. This money ought in some way to be left in the hands of those who earn it, to even world's aggregate of supplies that is very up the rates between what is bought and improbable. A temporary scarcity of what is sold. Farmers do not generally any particular necessity, instead of complain of the cost of articles: many greatly enhancing its value, starts at things, and probably most articles, are sold below the values at which they were held a year ago, but prices are slow to change; co-operation keeps them steady and uniform from year to year, while co-operation and the division of labor constantly tend to diminish their cost. As I said before, the farmer, on whom the manufacturer chiefly depends to purchase his goods, must remain passive in the adjustment of values. He must sell at current rates, he can only steadily refuse to purchase at prices above a fair adjustment of rates between the price of his products, and the cost of articles which are intended for his use His plow, now listed at twelve to fourteen dollars, must be bought for eight

Ir is said that the people of Kansa City and surrounding country are so cerhim, while the American farmer suffers tain of an advance in the price of wheat that they have bought from 4,000,000 to 5.000,000 bu, of futures in the Chicago market. The wheat crop in that section of the country is said to be nearly a total

dollars, and his other agricultural tools

at a corresponding reduction. He must

clothe his family at a less expense and

His taxes must be more equitably assess

of higher prices.

A new upper peninsula enterprise is the establishment of a cattle ranche near Munising. The ranche covers 1,500 acres of good pasture lands, and H. E. Warner, of Marquette, is at the head of the enterprise. Most of the cattle will come from the lower peninsula. Four hundred



[Recorded with pedigree in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America.] A prize winner in France, and one of the six horses selected to be sketched by Rosa Bonheur. These six horses are the first of the many sketched by this famous artist, to be brought to this country. They were imported, with hundreds of others, in August, 1884, by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

SAVING SEED CORN.

DEXTER, June 20th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Seeing that our excellent Secretary of the Webster Farmers' Club has only par-I think, never failing to have good seed permission to the readers of the FARMER for what it is worth. I am surprised yearly by reading of so many failures with seed corn. This crop is of immense value to the farmer, and if we start out with poor

lean stock generally. early maturing the crop, I had not in drawing my corn, selected from the wagon while unloading such ears as best filled out at both ends, and with clump butts, as I think from long experience that even corn can be improved in form, as well as stock, by judicious selections. Carrying the seed immediately to a seed crib in an upper room over my kitchen, for many years I spread it thinly on the floor as nearly over the stove a possible; but being troubled with mice I put four hooks in the ceiling and suspended my crib by wire a desirable height from the floor (about five feet). The crib I made by nailing boards eight inches wide together in box form, four feet wide and eight feet long, with narrow strips across the bottom, and as open as possible and hold the corn. Give the room a little ventilation when not too cold, to prevent sweating, and no matter if the corn is not entirely ripe you may rest assured of having good seed next year.

Work your corn ground thoroughly don't he in too great haste to plant before your neighbor B. does; mark straight and even in width, and just before the corn is up cultivate thoroughly by the marking, and if you throw a little fresh earth over the hill all the better. Then as soon as the corn shows itself so you can follow the rows, work it crosswise, letting a man (or men) follow with a four tine (like fork tines) potato hook, drawing it right through the hill, and you will be surprised if you have never practiced it to see how you get the start of the weeds and grass and how much easier it will be to keep the ground clean afterwards. Yours very respectfully,

A MONROE COUNTY STOCK FARM

The several hundred acres that com

ISAAC TERRY.

are located one mile from the City of Monroe, and border on the river Raisin. The farm is very level, of rich soil, and with its pastures of marsh and native grasses makes a good home for the thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle that are here bred to quite an extent. The herd now numbers about twenty head; the foundation was laid in 1883 by the purchase of the whole herd of Hon. Wm. L. Webber of East Saginaw; after which one half was sold to Mr. E. P. Campbell of Monroe. In the portion retained are the four year old females Seffinga 446, Wadman 447, Ripster 2d 450, Akkvemer 450, Sietske Tzum 451, De Boeer 455, Vander Zee 457,

of which were brought over by Mr. Webber in a combined importation. The bull at the head is Mell 184, imported by same | June Meeting of the Michigan State Horparty, and now three years old. The two year old Minos 218 was imported in dam. The yearling bull Pod 415 was bred tially given my method of saving seed on the farm, and got by Mell 184 out of corn and working the ground after plant- De Boeen 455, comes from a fine family ing, and as I have been quite successful, and is very promising. The three year old female Pero 595 was imported in dam, (and I am in my sixties), I give it by your | and her first calf, dropped this spring, is a | at 2 o'clock P. M. splendid calf. This herd. though not so large in number as some others, is as Lyon, Secretary Chas. W. Garfield and It did not take so long as might be fine as any in Michigan, being very even | Treasurer S. M. Pearsall of the State Soin color and form, of goodsize and splendid milkers, several of the females seed it is not only very perplexing but recorded in the main registry having by President C. F. Burroughs; of the Mr. Fowler, editor of the Manistee unprofitable, and means empty cribs and reached the record of 6,000 and 7,000 lbs Benzie County Horticultural Society, and Standard, spoke of slugs. He thought for two and three years old. A Mr. Parker, of Frankfort, welcomed the they were all of the same nature, whether Now, while I said, in answer to a ques- daily record of their milk yield delegates present from other parts of the on the rose, pear, cherry or other trees. tion, that I had gathered seed from the is kept, as also a monthly record of State. He spoke of the pleasure it gave He had tried many remedies, but nothing that devastates a large area, transfers or ago to pay on his farm, takes just as hills and that probably it might assist in their gross weight. The young stock are him to do this, and the magnitude and see med to retard their ravages but Paris practiced it extensively; but instead had, the grade Jerseys, Ayrshire and native cows, which prove prepotency of the sire Mell 184 for in every instance his color pleased the eye, always those that were is stamped on them. In this crossing Mr. Sterling is doing a good work in impress ing the stock in his vicinity, of which there is much need, for the farmers of

this county have long been noted for their poor stock. His influence in this respect will prove to be of much advantage to them. He has also demonstrated that this type of cattle is not only heavy milkers but good butter producers, in fact "gilt edged." The conveniences for butter making are most admirable, and care and cleanliness the rule in this dairy.

CUT-WORMS.

Elsie, June 23, 1885. Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College.

DEAR SIR.—I send you some specimens, accompanying this. No. 1 is a worm that is working in our corn here. Have found it only on sod ground so far. Also another which we suppose to be the common gray grub, or cut-werm. Also an egg which is supposed to belong to the common where worm. I think this is the worm that eats the seed curn in the spring. worm that eats the seed corn in the spring spoken of in the FARMER of this week, and also cuts the main root and drills into the stalk just above the root and then works upward in the stalk. Have found as many as three in one stalk. Will send specimen if desired. Please answer in the FARMER.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, June 27, 1885. As supposed, the large caterpillar is the common cut-worm "cooper head." Ha. dena devastatrix, already spoken of in MICHIGAN FARMER. The caterpillers that work in the stalk are very bad this summer, especially in St. Clair Co. These in sects ought to be investigated; but the wise solons of our State think differently. The so-called egg is the puparium of Anthomuia Zew, which is doing much dam' prise the stock farm of Mr. J. M. Sterling age this season. It eats the seed. It is closely related to the cabbage, radish and onion maggot, all of which are terribly destructive this season. A. J. Cook.

MANY fields in Michigan are badly infested by correl. Mr. McCann, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, says he cut and cured sorrel like hav and that his cattle and horses ate it greedily. Most farmers would rather get rid of it than raise it as a crop, and the members of the club recommended the plowing of the field, taking care to turn the green growth under well, and afterward cultivating the surface whenever weeds of any kind appeared. In short, the recommendation was that the field be thoroughly fallowed as a fitting for wheat, and cultivation maintained at suitable intervals with the Antje Hertinga 458, Brewsma 2d 459, all purpose of effecting weed destruction.

HORTICULTURAL.

ticultural Society at Frankfort, Benzie Co.-Report of the Proceedings-A Summary of the Discussions.

The June meeting of the State Horti-Benzie Co., on Wednesday of last week,

There were present President T. T. bers. The meeting was called to order insect. portance of the interests represented by them, the early history of the State Society, the aims of those who first founded it, and the great results accomplished since its formation. Its record was written in the 14 volumes of the transactions of the Society, which had It was to mix Paris green with plaster or been received with so much favor by those interested in pomology and kindred interests both in our own and sister States, as well as in foreign lands. He spoke of, the work of the Society in classifying and dividing the State into districts, defining them according to their adaptability to fruit-growing and he and other members were able to confirm by experience the statements of the Society in placing at least a portion of Benzie County in the fruit-belt. The hardships encountered and want of experience of the early fruit growers were briefly referred to, and he closed by saying that while they might not be able to teach the visiting members of the State Society anything, they could at least welcome them to Frankfort, and hoped to make them feel that they were entirely welcome.

President Lyon, in reply, said he had made a visit to Benzie County some years ago, while on his return from the Grand Traverse country, his attention being attracted to it by the fine fruits which were grown in that vicinity, and he had now come to look over what the fruit men had that came under his observation was said to have been grown in this neighborhood. This was the case with exhibits made at State Fairs, and at the recent exhibition at New Orleans fruit grown in Benzie County had carried off a fair share of the premiums awarded. He hoped that they might all learn something at the meeting. and returned thanks for the welcome extended.

President Burroughs then turned the meeting over to President Lyon, who assumed the chair and opened the business of the meeting by calling for the first paper on the programme, "Insect Biography," by Clarence M. Weed. This paper dealt entirely with the common in. sect pests of the horticulturists, whose natural history has frequently been given in the FARMER. When the paper had been read, President Lyon said it was before the meeting for discussion, and Mr. Wilson of Benzonia, described an insect trap. It was made by filling a pan half full of molasses and water and leaving a light burning near it in the orchard during the night. He then asked for some information respecting a new species of curculio which had been stinging his pears, of which he gave a description.

Secretary Garfield said the insect was

the apple-gouger, and that it was very destructive in some parts of the State. It was a difficult matter to fight it success-

Mr. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, then gave his experience with the grape-vine flea beetle, described recently in the FARMER by Prof. Cook. He had tried the cultural Society opened at Frankfort, Paris green and water mixture but found the only way to really check their ravages was to go around and gather them off the vines and destroy them. thought. Had picked over his vines, and ciety, besides a number of the other mem- the effect was to nearly rid them of the

> reen and water. Generally had to give them a dose every year, but after that the v did not bother him. Had-tried the chicken remedy for the curculio with good results. His remedy for cut-worms was one recommended by Prof. Riley. flour, shake it over cabbage leaves, and then strew them over the ground where the worms were present. They would eat the cabbage leaves and fall victims to the poison. He had tried wrapping the stems of cabbage and tomato plants with paper reaching a little below the surface of the ground and extending a little above it. This seemed to stop them also,

Secretary Garfield said a neighbor had tried this paper remedy and found it to work well with cut-worms, but a colony of potato bugs took shelter between the paper and plants and destroyed them all.

President Lyon said he was not prepared to altogether accept the theory of Mr. Wm. Saunders in regard to the apolication of ashes, dust, etc., on the cherry slug He thought such applications were effect ual; but he also believed, as Mr. Saunders did, that Paris green was a certain remedy.

Mr. Spicer of Frankfort, said he would confirm President Lyon's theory in regard to the application of ashes, etc., for the cherry slug. Had two hundred trees; used alum water first, and killed the slug and been doing since. Some of the finest fruit the trees also; next tried air slaked lime. It answered splendidly. To make it successful the lime should be applied two or times in a season.

Mr. J. H. Voorheis of Frankfort, said he had tried ashes and they killed the slug Mr. Burrows of Benzonia, used soapsuds, and they proved satisfactory with

Mr. Parker of Frankfort, inquired how strong Paris green should be.

Mr. Stearns of Kalamazoo, said that depended upon the party from whom the Paris green was bought. He had been using London purple as an insecticide in preference to Paris green, as it was more even in strength.

Mr. Van Deman of Benzonia, said he had seen his neighbor apply Paris green to his plums and asked as to whether it would be safe to do so. In the discussion it. was the general opinion that when anplied to very young fruit there was no

Mr. Spicer said he had been fighting the curculio with everything he could think of that would drive them off his trees to those of his neighbor, who was breeding them and would take no preventive measares or attempt to destroy them.

Mr. Stearns had had good results from an application of slaked lime mixed with

carbolic acid, on his peaches. It answered so well that his Alexanders gave him a full crop every year.

Mr. Parkersaid he had used a teaspoonful of Paris green to a bucket of water, and it killed the trees. The leaves turned brown as if burned.

Mr. A. Hubbell said he doubted the theory of Mr. Parker that it was the Paris green that had killed his plum trees. He had trees affected in the same way, but it was not caused by Paris green, as he had not used it. Thought it was leaf blight. Mr. Voorheis said he had seen Mr. Parker's trees after they had been sprayed, and noticed the dead leaves were in streaks. He thought the Paris green had caused the trouble.

Mr. Farnum of Flint, asked for inform ation in regard to the striped squash bug. The Secretary said he had found sulphur a perfect remedy. He mixed about one part of sulphur to six of sifted coal ashes, and applied it with his hand.

Mr, Stearns spoke of the padded mallet as a method of jarring plum trees. Had spoiled a large number by using it. He now took a broken ten-penny nail and used the upper part of it to drive in the tree. A limb that has been sawn off and stood straight out was the hest of all.

A number of those present gave their methods. One used a board which he placed lengthwise of the trunk of the tree, to strike upon. It answered perfectly, and did not injure the tree.

President Lyon said that care should be used in jarring a tree, as the young bark was very tender and susceptible or much

Mr. Van Deman of Benzonia, wanted a remedy or a preventive for plums rotting on the tree.'

Mr. Sessions of Oceana Co., said he had investigated the rot in plums carefully, and believed if there were no curculio

there would be no rot. Mr. Stearns said he had teen troubled with the rot to some extent in his plums.

He picked off the plums as soon as affected, and that had stopped the disease with President Lyon said rot was caused

frequently by moisture lodging between the plums when very close together. The disease was fungoid in character, and of course when once started spread rapidly-The skin of the plum was tender, and when from any cause it became broken, was liable to be attacked by rot. The fruit stung by the curculio was in that condition, and so far it might be caused by that insect. But rot could be found where there was no curculio, and the disease could not be all charged to it.

Mr. Sessions, of Ionia, was called upon the potato. He said he had not written a paper upon the subject, as he did not like . to do so upon a subject he knew so little about. He could raise a crop of potatoes at a cost of 12 to 15 cents per bushel. He prepared the ground, and formerly planted early in May. Now, on account of the bug, he did not plant till June. He prepared the ground as for corn, marked it with a one-horse plow, three feet apart, then planted the seed, two pieces of cut seed together, and then threw the ground back upon them with the plow again, leaving the ground as rough as possible, with pieces of sod or such things left on the surface. He then harrowed the ground well, and when they came up harrowed or cultivated them again, so as to keep the ground perfectly clean and mellow. The old sods rotted and made a good mulch. He liked to have the ground as mellow as possible. For the bugs he used Paris green or London purple mixed with plaster, 100 pounds of the latter to one of the former. He planted his potatoes four or five inches deep. Last season he had 2.500 bushels from 12 acres of ground. In answer to a question he said he preferred cut seed, using good medium sized potatoes to cut. The larger ones he cut in four pieces, lengthwise, always placing his knife on the seed end and leaving eves on each of the pieces. The smaller ones he only cut in two lengthwise. Always cut his seed himself, as he was then sure it was cut as he wanted it. Mr. Stearns gave his experience with

seed cut in different ways. He had received three pounds of the Early Rose when it was a new thing-some of the first which came into the State. He wanted to make it go as far as possible. and proposed cutting it so as to separate. each eve and plant it. A friand asked him to divide the eyes in two and try that method. He did so with exactly one-half of the three pounds, using whole eyes of the other half. The result was he got 211 nounds from the single eyes, and 274 lbs. from the half eyes. They were grown alike in all respects.

Mr. Van Amburg, of Frankfort, said he had grown potatoes for 25 years, and had tried the seed in various ways. He now cut his seed to leave only a single eye, and he believed it was best. Cut the potato so as to leave all the roots with the eye, leaving plenty of the potato to grow it with. He had used ashes with the best results. Had used them to the amount of 1.500 bushels to the acre. Applied them broadcast after the seed had been covered. Mr. Hubbell asked if it was best to use

ashes alone or mixed with other fertiliz. (Continued on eighth page.)

HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent. Panis, June 13, 1885. It has now become a maxim that farm ing profits depend largely on the superiority of the animals maintained. Hence, the

judicious breeding and rearing of domestic animals becomes the basis of successful agriculture. Inferior, eat as much as well bred stock, are more difficult to de- other ways, he cannot put himself into a velop and to fatten; in the case of cows, the milk is less abundant, and certainly in point of quality, not rich.

These ideas are rapidly sinking into the minds of continental agriculturists. In France, especially in the breeding of horses, there is progress to note. The government, as far as it has been able, has discouraged the covering of borne in mind that the greater the angle mares with half-breed stallions. A closer eye is kept on mares, to see they have no la, or shoulder blade, giving obliquity to effort is made to minimise these points, by selecting a parent which has neither of shoulder is, and the less the force is apdeep and sloping shoulders. There are breeders who in case of draught animals, prefer the upright shoulders, but this formation is considered to be at the cost of rapidity of motion. Perhaps the truth lies between the extremes. Farmers are giving up the habit of breeding from mares too young. The mother ought to be fully developed before being put to the stallion, and such can hardly be earlier than five years. Stallions seven years old are considered the youngest age for breeding; their joints will thus be well-knitted, and the formation of the frame compact. Fat stallions are not in favor, obesity is a sign, not of health, but of disease. It is only when 30 months old, foals are now put to their first farm work, as an amusement rather than a task, and gently treat-

In feeding horses generally, they ought never to have too much or too little food, they must never be stinted, when in the growing stage, or employed at work. Tney must never be overfed, because like cattle, pigs, or sheep, they are not destined for the butcher. Encourage the putting on of flesh, or muscle, but not of fat. Excessive feeding in animals, or man, induces lethargy. Now.a certain amount of vigor is necessary for healthy life and work. The Percheron horses, drawing the busses and doing van work in Paris, are now in excellent condition, as compared with former years; they receive more maize, and their fodder is said to be chaffed; they get less oats, that which has taken the fire, but not the strength out of them. Experiments are being conducted to test the value of rye bread in feeding draught horses, which is not an uncommon diet in Belgium and Germany. In Belgium, the farm horses receive white drinks of rve or buck-wheat flour in water, and often a little colza oil cake is added. The Flemish farmer seeks ever to have his horse in the best working con-

In Central Asia, the Turcoman covers his horse day and night, to be so warm as to melt its fat-muscle being all that is wanted. Its food and water are reduced to an incredible minimum. Dry lucern is Clay. replaced by cut straw, and oats by barley meal mixed with mutton suet. For maladies, bleedings, change of diet; and felt applications boiled in salt water; and for cuts, washing the wound, and at night placing a poultice of horse dung, mixed careful washing, and dusting over with the ashes of burnt felt. In twenty-four hours eleatrization will ensue. Turkoman horses have no manes owing to the covering cloths employed, or they are cut down so that a top knot only is left on the head. They have no bits, but a thin bridle, neither whip nor spur is employed, the reins are left loose; the horse can do 40 to

100 miles in a day of 20 to 21 hours. Points of Practical Value in a Horse There is no work required of any horse, let the duty be ever so menial, where intelligence, honesty, and kindness will not be of material value. The possession or lack of these may be learned by scanning the expression of the eye. This is called the window of that deeper-seated part, from whence all actions get their promptings, and if viciousness lurks within, its sinister reflection will shine

through, and the effect need not be misinterpreted. Well-marked fullness of brain half way between the eyes and the setting on of the ears, accompanied by breadth and fullness immediately back of the ears. are always connected with kindliness of disposition, and associated with ambition. If there be fullness in front and narrowness back of the ears, there will be a kindly disposition without ambition. If the development be the reverse of this, there will be an absence of kindly intentions, with marked is set on, and its motion, furnish clear indications to experienced horsemen, and to other horses, of the character of the

thoughts. The ears have a language

well understood by other animals, and

when to this is added the expression of the eyes, the whole story is pretty clearly told. As regards the neck, its peculiarities mainly minister to the fancy, and while the points touched upon are not necessarily keys to the breeding of the animal, the neck, to a considerable degree, is. While the neck may be said to be merely a flexible member, placed between the shoulders and the head for the purpose of carrying the latter, and enabling the horse to see the way clearly to the right and left, and reach the ground, or the branches overhead for food, that part to which it attaches at its base, the shoulder, cuts a very important figure in the horse's value and durability, no matter what character of service he is assigned

to. As is well known to most persons,

the more upright shoulder is preferred

for draft, because the force is required to

be expended in a forward, horizontal di-

throws the force of the exertion upon the lower part, or shoulder point. Hence if a horse is selected with a slanting shoulder, and put to drawing loads, it will be found that the horizontal effort MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK BREED. will throw the lower portion of the collar upward against the lower portion of the neck, pressing upon the windpipe, creating distress in breathing. But for road work, speeding, or for the saddle, no matter how worthy the animal may be in other respects, the upright shoulder prevents efficient service, and it matters not how attractive the horse may be in form that is prevented by his make-up nor show a swinging gait and a good reach, likening his fore leg to 2 pendulum, with this restricted in its movements, because not swinging freely forward and back, at its upper attachments.

In selecting a horse for hard driving, or for use under the saddle, it should be represented by the position of the scaputransmissable defects. If sire or dam has the shoulder, the less is the concussion straight shoulders, or a large head, the put upon the shoulder under violent exertion, because the less upright the the faults. Breeding mares ought to have plied directly in the line of bone and muscles, the less spring and elasticity there are in that direction. After passing upon the shoulder of the horse, it is well to look between the forelegs, at their attachment with the shoulder. In selecting a horse for any purpose other than draft, a very wide breast should be avoid. ed, for in most cases a horse with this formation will paddle when he trots-a defect which should confine him to slow draft. For active service the breast should not be over medium width, and the forelegs should be reasonably close to gether. Between the forelegs and close up to the body the space should be so filled with muscle as to form a pointed arch, rather than to show a wide space, as in the case of the draft horse. An arm wide at its junction with the shoulder, render. ed so by full development of muscles on the rear and anterior portion of the arm, should always be sought, for the opposite formation is always attended by want of precision, power, and activity, in the novements of the fore legs. As the subject will be referred to again, as to other portions of the horse's make-up, we will merely add that the homely saying, "no leg, no horse," should always be borne in mind, and for any service other than slow work on dirt roads, the horse with injured legs, or defective formation in these members, should be shunned, unless the injury be of such nature that he will soon recover from it. As to defects in the for-mation these of course can not be reme-died, and should be guarded against.— National Live Stock Journal.

Horse Gossip.

THE Grand Rapids meeting the past weel was blessed with good weather but a light attendance. Everything went off satisfactorily, and the officers claim the meeting to have been a success except in a financial way. The association loses about \$700.

IT is stated that the stallion Claymore, one purchased by Gen. Grant for use on his stock farm, was recently sold or traded off for s camp kettle and a shelter tent out on a western

THE descendents of Blue Bull made a great showing at the Chicago trotting meeting. The in 2:1714, 2:1714, 2:1715, and the 2:25 trotting does not change with each year's new race by Lena Swallow, who took second, third spring face. It is rigid and regal. It goes and fourth heats in 2:1914, 19 1-4, 2:2014. They

THE race meeting at East Saginaw the past week was quite a successful one. The time made in the various classes was excellent and except to those unfortunates who bet their money on Jerome Turner in the 2:21 class gave general satisfaction. Put not your faith (or money) in the pool-box.

New Hope, the pacer that has astonished every body this season, is a dark brown, almos olack, about 15 hands 21/2 inches high, and is what is called a long, low down looking horse, not handsome, but useful. He was bought a vear ago on an Ohio farm for \$85. He won a race in Chicago the past week in three straight neats, the time being 2:1614, 2:18 and 2:20. When he meets Jewett there will be business cut out for both of them.

THERE are some men that even fast horse cannot ruin. This seems to be the case with he Dwyer Bros., of Brooklyn, N. Y., though t is a little early yet to wholly decide the question. Five years ago these men were running a butcher shop in Brooklyn, N. Y., and when their first race horse was purchased their noral and financial ruin was predicted by their friends, many of whom tried to dissuade them from their venture, but all their talk was of ne avail. They are said to be worth a quarter of a

LATEST returns to the statistician at Wash ington show an increase in the number of norses and mules in nearly every State in the Union. The average increase in horses is about four per cent. Compared with last year the number is 11,564,572 head, against 11,169,683 vicious tendencies. The ear is largely a head, an increase of 393,889. Values have fancy point, yet the manner in which it decreased from \$74.64 to \$73.70 per head, a difference of 94 cents. The shrinkage in price is much less on horses than on other classes of live stock, being between one and two per

> ILLINOIS horse breeders are trying to get the Legislature of that State to pass a bill requiring the owners of all stallions in that State to file with the county clerks a statement giving name, age, description, pedigree, etc., and on such statement to obtain license for same, Without such statement and license owners shall be unable to collecfees. A similar law is now in force in several of the States, Maine among them. The owner who files a raise pedigre in the latter State is liable to a fine of \$100. Other States should pass similar bills, and pre vent owners of mares and breeders generally from being imposed upon by the owners of hundreds of worthless brutes that are not fit for anything but a truck or a street car.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribun says the white unwholesome looking fodder corn that is grown broadcast is one of the very poorest feeds for cattle; while the deep green sweet, and luxuriant plants grown in drills three feet apart afford healthful and nutritions food, and produce a choice article of butter; and besides, the product is heavier and more rection, while the slanting shoulder

Che Farm.

The Reputation They

Abroad.

The rapid advances made by the live stock breeders of this State within the his herd. Every countenance was sweet past ten years are attracting the attention and well bred, and all the heifers had a of breeders all over the Union, and seem to be reaching across the Atlantic. In the recent issue of the London (Eng.) Live Stock Journal we find a readable article in regard to one of the Shorthorn herds of this State, and copy the larger part to show how the Shorthorns of Michigan impress stockmen from the other side of the

During the period I was in the States saw all sorts of the bovine race, and speed-ily came to the conclusion that there were s good cattle to be found on that side of he "herring-pond" as on this. One will find as cute judges of the "red, white, and the "pale faces" and other sorts, as it is possible to find anywhere—men as well up in the histories, families, qualities, and capabilities of the various kinds as i their home-haunts, and as enthusiastic about their breeding as the heartiest partisan could desire. Such were the thoughts that occurred to me while inspecting what I may term the premier Shorthorn herd of Michigan—that of the Hon. William Ball of Hamburg. Living-ston County. Mr. Ball is widely known has acted as deputy speaker of its House, besides holding other offices. Mr. Ball owns a fine farm and home near Hamburg -on the "Air-line" extension of the Grand Trunk Railway, which it is sincereby to be hoped will soon be run through to Chicago, to compete with the M chigan Central in this region. The farm is thus within an hour's ride of Detroit—the commercial capital of this most picturesque State. The famous University of Michigan within the tracks and the state of gan, which "attracts students from all parts of the world," is within easy distance. The farm lies in the most favored quarter of this favored State-in the best live stock locality where numerous herds of Shorthorns, also Herefords, Devons, Holsteins and Jerseys are pastur ed, and where the only herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus may be seen. A famous lock of Merinos is maintained by Mr. Ball nd "Ball's" mark is known all over th state, and beyond, his rams being the finest quality that has appeared. What care has to be expended on Merinos! What watching! It is a pleasure to meet such a stockman, and to go over such a completely equipped establishment at this. A few notes, therefore, on the Shorthorns may be of interest to some of your readers, as the herd and its worthy owner have rendered good services to the cos-mopolitan breed. The herd is in a fine thriving breeding condition, carrying easily the heavy flesh characteristics of careful rearing and of regular attention in feeding—plenty of fine hair, plenty of robustness, and plenty of "go." The dams appear motherly fosterers, with well-sprung milk vessels, and are follow-

d by slick, sleek, toppy calves. The herd with one exception, and that a notable one, displays generally one special type that one would expect to see in a hero carefully bred on certain principles. It shows a strong individualism in selecting, breeding, and maintaining it to a high standard. That individualism relates to he general appearance growthiness, flesh iness, and color. The cattle give one the strong impression of what is known as "out-coming"—straight lines, square points, depth, and symmetrical propor-tions are combined with the full fleshy range. He was sired by Peacemaker, a son of Hambletonian, and his dam was by Henry Clay.

The descendents of Blue Bull made a great

The descendents of Blue Bull made a great

The descendents of Blue Bull made a great is purely a fashion, but it shows how "catholic" a taste in cattle-breeding may become. It is apparently a fashion that on from generation to generation. One exception there is to this rule in the herd -a noble roan, and that a Cruikshank for Mr. Ball extends his hospitality and admiration to this specially bred type. These Cruikshanks or Aberdeenshire Shorthorns are a type—almost a variety. It is well for Shorthorn breeders in Am r ica to remember the manner in which these Aberdeenshire Shorthorns have been bred and established. Your pages have lately given weekly insight into this matter. And while I do not dilate on that question of breeding, all that I would point out is that Aberdeenshire men have point out is that Aberdeenshire men have produced with a "foreign" breed a type that would seem early destined to take rank as about the best utility sort of the breed to be. The Aberdeenshire breeders have indeed treated the Shorthorn as they nave indeed treated the Shorthorn as they did the native Poll in the early days—put that and that together, which they in their accurate judgment, foresaw would not only nick, but produce the best stamp of beast for sacrificing at the shambles. If the local native Poll did not help to record them they had their type reflected. mould them, they had their type reflected in them to a degree. Cruikshank began

his breeding career on the native Poll but soon gave his entire allegiance to the Teeswater, and has been the chief party to originate the Aberdeenshire Short-I could not understand, however, how the rich royal roan should be so much relegated to an inferior position in America, for even in the show-rings a preference is shown for a pure red over a broken

The Hamburg herd consists of the best lood. High individual prices have been given for females, and the best bred bulls procurable are always at the top of the herd. The 'families represented are Young Phyllises, Young Marys, Roses of Sharon, and a touch of Aberdeenshire Cruikshank. The mere mention of the first three tribal names is quite sufficient to indicate the tone of the herd. They are three of the tribes that much of the best associations of the breed cluster best associations of the breed cluster around in America. The character of the tribes was freely demonstrated at the great Flat Creek sale of last year—a sale that proved that there was "life in the old horse yet." The bull at present in use is Duke of Crow Farm 38332 (A. H. B.) He is a Renick Rose of Sharon, by Airdrie of Ashwood who was out of Minnie 7th, by Fourth Duke of Geneva 7931. Her dam was First Rose of Crow Farm, by Geneva Duke 19841, who is also by Fourth Duke of Geneva 7931, out of by Geneva Duke 19841, who is also by Fourth Duke of Geneva 7931, out of Duchess 6th of Airdrie 2478, and is a closely-bred Renick Rose of Sharon. Among the rememberable cows is Rosette 2nd (Vol. XVIII, 13,917, A. H. B.) a Rose of Sharon, dam of four as fine red heifers as any fancier would desire to set eyes on; Rosette is by Lord of the Manor 12332, a Rose of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of Sharon buil Lucy Relle 4th is a long to the set of the Rosette is by Lord of the Manor 12332, a Rose of Sharon bull. Lucy Belle 4th is a Flat Creek Young Mary, by Duke of Noxubee 9920, out of Belle of Bath 3rd, by Duke of Noxubee 9920; she traces back to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter. Beck Taylor 5th, by Geneva Lad 10129 is a finely bred Young Mary, as is also Beck Taylor 3rd. The latter is a massive red cow, and the dam of a remarkably fine heifer-calf. Maggie Taylor 3rd is also a majestic old cow of the Young Mary sort.

Nonpareil 40th (Vol. XXV., 1,094, A. H. B.), by Statesman 1st 54004, out of imported Nonpareil 32nd, by Sir Christopher (22895 E. H. B.) She is a cow of imported Nonpareil 32nd, by Sir Christopher (22895 E. H. B.) She is a cow of important of the disease. We can only rely on new, vigorous sorts as being most capable of resistance. Damp, sultry weather favors the nense scale and extraordinary depth of mense scale and extraordinary depth of flesh; she fills space like a queen, and walks forth like one. She is the exception to the red standard so generally set up here. Such as she may help to break down the prejudice against the "Pagan roan." The young stock—always the heat test of a herd—are of narticular merit. best test of a herd-are of particular merit, just such as a lover of bovine beauty likes to see coming from the petted matrons of

lessant gaiety that was very fascinating. The herd is certainly the crack herd of the State: it has thrice in succession carried off the coveted family prize at the State Fair. A good market for young stock is got from the Eastern States, where Mr. Ball is so well known among sheep and cattle men. His cattle turn out well, and take many honors to their herd-owners. Mr. Ball grows few, if any, roots. The keep is hay and corn, mixed with bran and sometimes oil meal. In winter they get a full feed of hay before breakfast (six a. m), then their meal, after which they are combed and turned out, when they amuse themselves with cornstalks in the yard, where they are also watered. At noon they also get a feed of natural marsh hay, and their stalls are cleaned, and in the afternoon they are brought in to their meal and hay again. It is needless to particularize further the arrangements or system of feeding.

In a letter to the writer Mr. Ball thus

describes his requirements in a Shorthorn
—"I prefer red, other things being equa I like in fact, to have as near a butchers be ast as can be got, with as good milking capabilities as may be compatible; clean, nicely-formed heads, small horns (not too much dark on them) fine muzzle (clean in the agricultural world, and has been in color); fine limbs; broad back, and for several terms a State legislator. and straight from the shoulder to the points of the hips, good tail, deep in the twist straight bottom lines, deep in the chest broad and deep through the crops and not dropping across the ioin; plenty of long silky hair, with good handling qual ities, together with proper size and full flesh."

MANIPULATING SHEEP FOR THE FALL FAIRS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. While in Canada the past week I saw sheep that had been sold to parties in Ohio, and were being put in show fit for the coming fall fairs.

I am sure the wool on those sheep now in June was very near as long as on my own sheep when I sheared in April. Of course they will show in the fall heavy against somebody, unless somebody else is

equally dishonest to meet the competition. I asked the owner how he had secured such a growth of fleece so early in the season, and was sold that they were shorn in April, and that new wool grew very fast if the sheep were kept warm after shearing. My impression is that those sheep had been kept very warm. I am satisfied there is an evil here that ought to be stamped upon. The rules of the premium list say that all sheep exhibited shall have been closely and evenly shorn, not earlier than April 1st preceding the show, and I am confident I have seen nearly a year's growth of wool on sbeep exhibited more than once; and more than that, premiums are apt to get unjustly awarded to sheep so fitted, in preference to those shorn in a straightforward man

Such proceedings are disreputable, and ought to be watched for and rooted out, I hope superintendents will be on the alert for such jobbery. There ought to be vigorous rules and then enforced on a prominent point like this.

W. J. GARLOCK. Howell, June 22, 1885.

For the Michigan Farmer. BUTTER.

"Where is butter going to?" is a queshas been going down in price until now there is practically no market at all. Ten cents for the best-and it must be excep tionally good at that-and the pay in "truck." The loss on such sales falls. from one to three cows, and depending upon their butter to buy their groceries and pay the small expenses of the house hold. With some of these the present condition of things produces serious inconvenience, if not distress. Will it go lower? Probably not, for it has already gone below the cost of production, and enough will cease producing to restore the balance. Then if the "oleomargarine bill" receives the signature of the governor and becomes effective, importation of imitations will cease and the price of the genuine will go up.

Meanwhile don't let any one think that a poor price can be as well met with a poor article, and so by carelessness lower their reputation as producers of a good article. It is a good time to improve the herd and trim the stock up; to weed out the poor ones, and to take a little better care of those that remain. It is a good time to improve the appliances and increase the facilities for good and easy work; a good time to think and experiment. Butter has been as low before, but did not remain so very long, as many turned their milk into cheese, and others let the calves take it direct from the cow; again, unless circumstances are more than ordinarily favorable, do not pack it expecting a high price in the fall. Better take what it will bring now than to take the risk involved in keeping. Let us remember the adage "In time of peace prepare for war." J. E. DAY.

Agricultural Items.

THE Theer doctrine of harrowing the growing wheat seldom pays. In the mind, it is of great benefit to the winter wheat plant at its early spring vegetation; but in practice, commen dation generally ceases after one or two trial -Country Gentleman.

J. M. STAHL, in the Farm and Garden, says numpkins are better food for swine than for cattle. He feeds largely on clover and pumpkins, and feeds pumpkins with the corn wit which he fattens swine, to counteract the heating and constipating tendencies of the

SUGAR beets do not exhaust California soil. A beet raiser states that the first year he raise 14 tons to the acre, the second year 19, the heifer-cail. Maggie Taylor 3rd is also a majestic old cow of the Young Mary sort. The Young Phyllises are in good shape—one of the name of Alice Combs we remember specially. The Cruikshank cow is held in high estimation by Mr. Ball, who admires the type very much; she is third 22, and the fourth year 29 tons to the

resistance. Damp, sultry weather favors the development of the disease, dry weather favors exemption. The planting ought to be done before the seed is exhausted by sprouting.

THE New York Times says: "In choosing corn for feed many farmers are deceived and misled by the popular belief that the yellow varieties are richer in oil or fat than the white kinds. So far as chemical analysis has been made the contrary is the truth, for white corn has always been found to contain more fatty matters than the yellow. The difference i not great, amounting to about one per cent on the average. The New York State Agricultural Society had several exhaustive examinations of corn made some years ago, and more recently the Michigan Agricultural College has been investigating the same subject. The results are the same, and show that as between white and vellow corn there is no practical difference in the feeding value, but whatever slight difference there is is in favor of the white corn. The writer has found yellow corn to give a better color to the butter made from it, and for this reason prefers it to white corn for feeding cows."

Harness makers guarantee the Boss Collar Pac

The Poultry Pard.

A LARGE breeder of poultry in England urnishes his fowls a wheelbarrow full of lettuce every morning.

ALL things considered, a ground-floor to the hen house is preferable, but the ground must be well drained so that any dampness inside of house is avoided. If hen-house is kept dry and clean, and no cold air currents are allowed to strike the fowls, there is no danger of losing them

THE best food for a setting hen is corn and water. A variety or change of food during incubation is liable to derange the bowels. An over-fed hen will lay fewer and smaller eggs than a hen that is judiciously cared for. Chicks that get lame, lose the use of their legs, eat well but lose flesh, have leg weakness. This is caused by dampness, lice, and by growing too fast for the legs to support the body. The cure is to keep them warm and give bone meal in their food.

With the beginning of hot weather will increase the necessity of keeping watch of the poultry houses. The vermin will increase rapidly if not attended to Give roosts and nests a brushing with kerosene oil, and the old fowls and the chickens will be more thrifty. The nests in which hens have been set for hatching will need especial looking after. Remember that the time to begin to force pullets along, to make them lay early, is as soon as they will eat, and there is more benefit in giving stimulating food now than there will be next fall.

THE most important point in the matter of increased egg production consists in the thoroughly domesticating the fowls. Feeding the fowls from the hand with meat occasionally, their eagerness for which overcomes their timidity, insures good results. It is a good plan to break up fresh bones for them daily, which not only increases the production of eggs, but assists materially in familiarizing the fowls with their attendant. To insure their domesticity fowls should be visited often, treated with kindness and cared tion often asked but not answered. It

BLOW Persian insect powder through the hen's feathers with a small bellows. She will brood her chickens soon after. heavily on the small farmers keeping and in twenty minutes all the lice will have left her family. To avoid the presence of these vermin altogether, use the powder freely in the nests when the hens are sitting. Fumigate the henhouses in June. Wash out the old nests and cleanse the roosts. Keep the young stock out of doors at night as well as during the day. Give them well sheltered perches upon which they may roost, but let them have free air now for four months to come. They will grow hardier, more robust and be healthier for it .- Poultry World.

> THE poultry house should be separate and apart from other buildings where farm animals are kept. Fowls need treatment which they can not get when allowed to'run and roost with other stock; and besides, their uncleanly habits make them unfit companions for farm live stock, and it is disagreeable to have them roosting about the barn. They take on vermin more readily than any other creature, and when allowed to roost in sheds or stables, are almost sure to give lice to cattle and horses. Kept in a house of their own these evils are avoided, and the fowls themselves can be kept in a much better condition.

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Porticultural, WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT-GRO The Allegan Gazette gives the concl ing exercises of the June meeting of Western Michigan Horticultural Socie at Muskegon; from which we make a

extracts:

which he said the true method is to ne let anything grow in the strawberry but the berries. Later in the season will find the runners must be cut They sap the life of the parent plant a greatly lessen the number of berri Along this shore it is not necessary mulch the plants, as the snow con early and usually stays on till Mar-Concerning varieties Capt. Deane sa There are, I believe, about 125 variet in all, and each locality has one ki best suited to it. In Muskegon Cour we are led to think the Wilson the b berry for the Chicago market; yet I c not see why some of the other, and think better, varieties can not be so there more profitably. It has been do on a small scale. Last season Mr. V Pelt of Norton sent a few cases of B wells to Chicago and received \$2 50 p case for them, the Wilsons selling \$1 50. Within the past four years b very few berries except Wilsons have be shipped from here, but now growers a planting some of the best and late varieties, some of which were in beari last season. Mr. Upton, of Norton, gre the Sharplens last year, and exhibit some of the fruit, which measured 91 i ches in circumference. From this coun last season were shipped 12,000 bushe of berries, Norton township furnishing 10,109 bushels. The present prospect for a still greater product this year. think the time is near when a finer cla of berries than the Wilson must be raise in order to make the business remuner tive. The growers of Barnesville, Ohi make 50 to 75 per cent. more than we d because they produce finer sorts of be ries and get fancy prices. The average cost of a case of berries is 60 cents. The

June 30, 18

Capt. Jas. Deane, of Norton, Musker

Co., read a paper on "Strawberries"

you can cultivate and care for thorough Mr. Brown said: "Methods of cultur vary with localities. On light soils hi culture is the only method possible; th soil will not support the matted row which is the best on strong, heavier land as to the 'newer and better varieties,' g slow. The Wilson has been and is th standard, and on these sandy soils gain its perfection. Some other sorts ma give occasionally better profits, but wha if all should set them? In Berrien County besides the Wilson, the Manchester an Sharpless are most popular. The latte bears but few berries, though large, an is very sensitive to frost, a cold blast eve sometimes killing it. The Manchester i a pretty berry, not equal in flavor t Sharpless, perhaps not to Wilson. It foliage is peculiarly liable to rust, th crop being sometimes lost from thi

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Mr. Wilson thought that if the Wilson

Mr. W. A. Brown, of Stevensville, read a paper on the "Effects of the Past Winter upon Various Fruits," in which he said there was a prospect for a full crop of al fruits but blackberries and peaches. Mr Byron Markham, of Laketown, followed with an essay on "Spring Work for Fruit Growers." The question box being opened, this query was found: "Which is preferable-to remove the old bearing canes of blackberries and raspberries directly after fruiting, or to leave them

This was answered by Mr. Smith, who said the only advantage is in the saving of work in the spring. There is usually snow enough for all needed protection,

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A Ta se sion of the Circuit Court for the Connty of Wayne, coavened and held at the Circuit Court room, in the City of Detroit, on the eighteenth day of June, in the vear one thousand eight hundred and eighty-dws. Present Hon. John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. Mary J. McBride vs. Samnel McBride. In this car se it appearing by affidavit herein filed that defendant Samnel McBride is not a resident of the State of Michigan and Alkinson, solicitors for complainant, it is or dered that the defendant Samnel McBride appear in this cause and answer the complaint filed herein on or before October 22nd, 1885.

JOHN J. SPEED, Circuit Judge.

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cause. Yet it is liked." had the same care as the fancy sorts, i would yield as fine berries. Mr. Bronson likes the Sharpless; he finds plants stand ing high in the stool most injured by cold; he now sets in a furrow two inche deep to prevent this.

until the ensuing spring to support the new wood and hold the snow?"

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The next question related to the best size of berry boxes and crates for raspberries and strawberries.

Mr. Brown said it is best as a rule to be honest. If we sell quarts we should deliver quarts. Twenty-five years ago peaches were sent to market in threefourths bushel packages. It was found that smaller packages brought as much each, and so they were constantly made smaller until we seem to have reached the limit. A year or so ago our society resolved to use quart boxes and did so, stamping "one quart" on each. Some use them yet, perhaps to advantage. But manufacturers got to making boxes that hold only 48 cubic inches (57% is the standard quart) and kept at it, learning that fruit growers would use them. Chicago made a law forbidding sale of fruit in other packages than those holding aliquot parts of a bushel, but a court

held that if no misrepresentation were made, size of packages could not be restricted. Mr. Cockburn: One factory a few years ago made a lot of quart boxes and have them still on hand. Growers would

pay more for smaller ones. Rufus Brunson: Parker Earle, President of the Illinois Horticultural Society, uses boxes having no recess at the bottom and fills them flush, and the fruit is not equaled in condition by any in the market. Being packed it cannot jostle about and become jammed. I have known him to ship at one time 750 crates of red raspherries, in full pints, for which he received \$3 per crate. I would use quart boxes for strawberries and black rasp-

berries and pints for red raspberries. S. G. Antisdale: I have seen Parker Earle's raspberries in market, packed like raisins. The boxes are filled one fourth inch above their brims and set flat upon one another. They go to market in better shape, just as apples packed into a barrel go better than those put in loose.

Several other questions were answered,

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ichmond, Ind. TEEN'S

E TIP! , for it will often ppping of the pole rai smashup. Mail-able Iron ial. Will fit any d by many wagon ous to place them targe for patent, e protection from long the tugs. Is a wagon over one y be ordered from y be ordered fro RINGSTEEN, Avenue, Detroit.

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ourt for the Cound held at the Cir of Detroit, on the vear one thousand Present Hon. John ry J. McBride vs. et is ppeafing by ndant Samuel McState of Michigan, retion of Atkinson mplainant, it is or mplainant, it is or mplain filed here.

RY COLLEGE.

Iformation apply to
treet, Chicago, Ills.

Porticultural,

WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT-GROW-ERS.

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extracts: Capt. Jas. Deane, of Norton, Muskegon Co., read a paper on "Strawberries" in which he said the true method is to never let anything grow in the strawberry bed but the berries. Later in the season you will find the runners must be cut off. They sap the life of the parent plant and greatly lessen the number of berries. Along this shore it is not necessary to mulch the plants, as the snow comes early and usually stays on till March. Concerning varieties Capt. Deane said: There are, I believe, about 125 varieties in all, and each locality has one kind best suited to it. In Muskegon County we are led to think the Wilson the best berry for the Chicago market; yet I can not see why some of the other, and I think better, varieties can not be sold there more profitably. It has been done on a small scale. Last season Mr. Van Pelt of Norton sent a few cases of Bidwells to Chicago and received \$2 50 per case for them, the Wilsons selling at \$1 50. Within the past four years but very few berries except Wilsons have been shipped from here, but now growers are planting some of the best and latest varieties, some of which were in bearing last season. Mr. Upton, of Norton, grew the Sharplens last year, and exhibited some of the fruit, which measured 91 inches in circumference. From this county of berries, Norton township furnishing 10.109 bushels. The present prospect is for a still greater product this year. I think the time is near when a finer class of berries than the Wilson must be raised in order to make the business remunerative. The growers of Barnesville, Ohio, make 50 to 75 per cent. more than we do, because they produce finer sorts of berries and get fancy prices. The average cost of a case of berries is 60 cents. The right starting point is to plant only what you can cultivate and care for thorough.

Mr. Brown said: "Methods of culture soil will not support the matted row, which is the best on strong, heavier land; as to the 'newer and better varieties,' go slow. The Wilson has been and is the sometimes killing it. The Manchester is a pretty berry, not equal in flavor to foliage is peculiarly liable to rust, the crop being sometimes lost from this cause. Yet it is liked."

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Mr. W. A. Brown, of Stevensville, read hands. a paper on the "Effects of the Past Winter is preferable—to remove the old bearing fer the bearing season of the 'ree. canes of blackberries and raspberries until the ensuing spring to support the new wood and hold the snow?"

This was answered by Mr. Smith, who said the only advantage is in the saving first class apples. As to profit, the No. 2s of work in the spring. There is usually might as well have gone to the cider mill. snow enough for all needed protection, I sometimes hear farmers and cultivators and after fruiting no sustenance is drawn by the old canes.

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berries and pints for red raspberries. S. G. Antisdale: I have seen Parker rather feeble, with scarcely enough leaves Earle's raspberries in market, packed like to ripen the berries, which are borne raisins. The boxes are filled one fourth freely enough. It is ripening a few berinch above their brims and set flat upon ries of excellent quality, of the largest one another. They go to market in bet- size, beautiful in their fresh red color ter shape, just as apples packed into a and shapeliness. We have in this new

the third Tuesday in December.

How to Make a Good Baldwin Ord trial at least. chard.

L L. Pierce, a New Hampshire fruit grower, says in the American Cultivator: To plant a Baldwin orchard with a view to profit, only the best must be plantedthe ripest, the most perfect seeds from the best varieties of apples in cultivation. A strict regard must be paid to the selection of the seeds from such varieties as are in accord with the natural laws such as gov ern the adaptability of the Baldwin to maintain its high qualities in its original purity. Few cultivators will deny that the Baldwin is the most profitable apple now cultivated in the New England States, both for home use and export trade. It has already established itself as hardy as the sugar maple, even in our cold, rigid climate. It is an enormous bearer under good care and good cultivation. It will stand rough handling. The apple ripens up evenly and colors beautifully when planted on hillside slopes descending continually to the south to give it the full benefit of the sun's warm rays in the declining days of September and Oc-

The theory that the stock has no constitutional or latent power over the scion, or over the fruit that shall come of it; is simply a fallacy. I have two Astrachan trees, one on a crab apple stock, the other on a native stock. The trees stand side by side with every way an equal chance. The last season were shipped 12,000 bushels fruit on the crab tree is very sour and without bloom, rots on the tree and is comparatively worthless, while the fruit on the native stock bears large, fine specimens, covered with bloom, which do not rot on the tree, resulting in a valuable

With good stocks we must have good scions or the work already done will be I land with their eyes shut." His object is lost. Great care and judgment are necessary in the selection of trees from which beautiful things on every hand, and what to take scions. The selection should be made from good healthy trees, such as are known to bear fruit of the highest quality in size, flavor, color, and as long keepers The best scions, that is the most thrifty, vary with localities. On light soils hill straight and well ripened, are to be found culture is the only method possible; the in the top and in the centre of the tree These, then, should be the first cut according to the best rules of pruning. The seed should be planted in the fall,

several seeds in a hole; the holes may be standard, and on these sandy soils gains forty or fifty feet apart either way. Never its perfection. Some other sorts may plant Baldwin trees less than forty feet give occasionally better profits, but what apart. The holes should be made large if all should set them? In Berrien County, and deep, and should be filled with light, besides the Wilson, the Manchester and sandy loam, forked over until very fine, Sharpless are most popular. The latter | with no coarse manure to come in contact bears but few berries, though large, and with the seeds. Next tread it down with is very sensitive to frost, a cold blast even the feet to a smooth bed; then take the seeds between the thumb and finger, the small end downward, and force into the Sharpless, perhaps not to Wilson. Its bed their length. Cover two inches deep with loam; mulch with decomposed leaves from the woods and with fine manure Drive a stake in the centre of the hole. Plant one seed in the centre and three or had the same care as the fancy sorts, it four about one foot from the centre; if would yield as fine berries. Mr. Bronson the centre comes up and makes a good likes the Sharpless; he finds plants stand. straight stock the first year, then on the ing high in the stool most injured by second year lift the others with a spade cold; he now sets in a furrow two inches and plant them elsewhere. The pruning and training must be done by skillful

Forcing the sap back to the lower upon Various Fruits," in which he said limbs, and saving them from the saw and there was a prospect for a full crop of all the axe, brings them early into bearing. fruits but blackberries and peaches. Mr. It is well known that strong, bright rays Byron Markham, of Laketown, followed of the sun in June and July by capil'ary with an essay on "Spring Work for attraction draw a large proportion of the Fruit Growers." The question box being sap in the tree to the top, which tends to opened, this query was found: "Which paralyze the lower limbs, as well as to de-

Last October I picked Baldwin apples directly after fruiting, or to leave them from trees that were twenty years old, which yielded eight and nine barrels per tree, while not more than five barrels out of the nine could be sold in the market as of fruit talk about green Baldwins. There can be no such ripe fruit as green Baldwins; they are simply "green-red" Baldwing. He who plants out Baldwin trees at distances of twenty-five feet apart or less will find, at the end of fifteen years or more, that he has got trees that bear a large proportion of this "green" variety.

Never plant Baldwins among or near forest trees. The Baldwin thrives in the same soil in which the natural or primitive rock maple thrives. Never plant a Baldwin tree in the brush of a forest clearing until the sprouts have been cleansolved to use quart boxes and did so, ed out, root and branch, and until the land has been burned over.

Strawberry Notes.

A few notes regarding those late or new varieties of strawberries, which are spoken of as improvements upon older kinds, may not be without interest to many readers. The Bonanza bears large leaves of a

made, size of packages could not be re- and strong. It is not very prolific, and its few berries are of every shape. Its flowers are "perfect," and it ripens with Years ago made a lot of quart boxes and later kinds. The Henderson bears strong have them still on hand. Growers would and healthy foliage. The large size of the berry and its fine quality must, how-Rufus Brunson: Parker Earle, Presi- ever, compensate for a deficiency in fruit, dent of the Illinois Horticultural Society, if we may judge it by this season's beuses boxes having no recess at the bot- havior. It is intermediate as to its time tom and fills them flush, and the fruit is of ripening. The flower is perfect. Ironnot equaled in condition by any in the clad gives us, this season, our first berries about and become jammed. I have known, and the plants full of young berries. The

> The Parry, as to vigor, is peculiar. Some plants are quite vigorous -some

and the meeting adjourned to meet in asked for. Daisy Miller bears a perfect final session on Friday morning. The flower. It ripens later. Its fruit stalks usual business was transacted, Hon. H. are too short, as we reported last year. H. Holt read a paper on "Fruit, Vege Hathaway No. 9 is extremely vigorous in tables and Grain," some 'desultory dis. foliage. It is fairly productive, ripening cussion followed, and after passing the with later kinds. Hathaway No. 8 is customary complimentary resolutions, second to none in size of leaf, length of New York religious newspaper, says that the Society adjourned to meet at Allegan petiole and peduncle. It is a pistillate ripening rather late. These two seedlings of Mr. Hathaway are worthy of

Daniel Boone (pistillate) is hardy and s'rong. The berries ripen among the medium early. It is fairly productive, but there is nothing remarkable about i. Prince of Berries (perfect) is more vigorous than Parry, though rather less productive. Ripens later.

Jewell. We must again report this as among the most promising of the new kinds. The plants are strong, very hardy, and as prolific as is desirable. Some of the berries, though still green, are large and shapely. As a pistillate it has no equal that we have tried, except i may be the Amateur. This is among the strongest growing plants we have ever tried. It is rather later than Jewell. These two varieties, as we predicted

consideration .- Rural New Yorker. TALKS AFIELD, ABOUT PLANTS AND THE SCIENCE OF PLANTS. By L. H. Bailey, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. Phillips & Hunt, Detroit. Price \$1.

for them last year, will command some

"Talks Afield" makes no pretense to the dignity of a treatise on botany, but is what its name implies, familiar talk on the common plants of the fields, their peculiarities and characteristics, their differences and their most interesting features. The "talks" are not without order and method; we have first the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, the flowerless and flowering plants, then the sub-divisions of the former into fungi, algæ, lichens, mosses and ferns, and their distinguishing characteristics, followed by a general classification of flowering plants. The author, who, we may note, is well known in the field of horticultural literature, very truly says most people are "walking through a wonderto awaken interest in the strange and he tells us of the phenomena of vegetable growth is well calculated to rouse curiosity and incite research. There is no difficult nomenclature to master; the book

Horticultural Notes.

is simply and interestingly written.

In the first place, never allow a sucker to grow at the root of the tree, for if you do you will find that you get but little fruit, and apples for family use are better than suckers. Then again, it takes so much sap to grow a sucker that you will very soon have all suckers and

J. T. LOVETT says that unleached wood ashes can be considered a specific fertilizer for the strawberry, and pure ground bone a specific fertilizer for the raspberry; having never known an instance on any kind of soil when they did not produce large returns in the fruits

JUDGE MILLER says all the great fuss about starting an asparagus bed is nonsense, and is think it a big job. Rich soil and plenty of salt, with the roots three inches under ground, is about the whole secret of success. Scattered seeds that have sprung up on tough sod will, in a few years, send up shoots of respectable size, and a bed once established lasts for a life

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman ulating growth, will check it; otherwise, if properly done, it will greatly advance it, serving in such case the purpose of manure, so that while pruning is in operation, manuring. unless in very poor soil, may be dispensed with And this effect of pruning applies to all the different stages of the tree's growth, and in al the different stages it has a tendency to lessen fruit production where the growth is very vigorous.

As illustrating the peculiar methods of traveling tree agents of dubious reputation, s nurseryman stated at the May meeting of the Portage County, Ohio, Horticultural Society, that he had been called upon by two young men in the spring, who wished to buy apple trees. The one who did the talking refused to give his name, stating that "it was no matter." He would not state the varieties he wanted, but simply said he wanted apples, and would purchase if trees and prices suited. Mr. Dean refused to sell, as he thought it would not help his business to sell to parties unwilling to tell their names. These young men afterward went around telling the community near by, that Mr. Dean did not keep the kinds of apples that the public should buy.

THE Prairie Farmer notes that in the Chicago market the Wilson strawberry continues to bring the highest prices, often selling for 25 to 50 cents more per crate than Crescent from the same localities. Sharpless, if of good quality, bring about the same prices, unless specially selected, as in case of the Ohio her ries to be mentioned later, when they bring more than Wilsons, selected in same way. By far the finest and most attractive berries in the market are from the region about Barnesville, O., in 32 quart crates. These are "extra selected," of the finest quality, nearly every erry being as large as a walnut; juicy and firm to the core. The leading variety is the Sharp less, which, if well ripened, brings nearly dark color. The petioles are upright dollar more per crate than the others.

J. J. THOMAS tells us that many cultivator have been led into the opinion that early summer is the best time to prune, from the fact that the wounds heal more readily. Pruning after the tree has commenced growth has tendency in nearly every instance to check its vigor. For this reason, when the rapid formation of young wood is desired, the work must be performed before the buds begin to swell. Any one may easily satisfy himself on this point by pruning back the beads of a dozen trees early in the season, and leaving those of another dozen until the a slight exception to this general rule, where a sufficient to produce any material check in growth, may be useful in improving the shape of the tree, such, for example, as the removal of an occasional unnecessary shoot or one-sided

In hundreds of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this barrel go better than those put in loose.

Several other questions were answered, More vigor of plant is all that can be saparilla will cure you. Give it a trial. Apiarian.

Beeswax. A writer on bees in the Examiner, a bees make wax from honey. He must reason thus: Honey sustains the bee, the bee produces wax, therefore wax comes from honey. Befere the habits of bees had been studied, it was supposed that wax was collected from flowers, but later investigation shows that wax is a natural secretion of the bee. It exudes from the body, between the rings, in minute scales. This the bee takes in his "hands," works like a piece of dough, and places where it is needed. If comb building is in process he deposits the piece of wax on the edge of a partly built cell; another bee then attacks it, gives it a twist or a pinch, and smooths it with his mandibles. Sometimes three or four bees will find something to do with that particular crumb of wax. The workers are so many and work with such rapidity, and do individually apparently so little, that the eye hardly perceives, in a short interval of time, that the structure, the comb, increases in size, but close the hive and examine the same cell in an

hour, and its greater length is seen at once. Evidently wax is present when it is wanted, and absent when there is no use for it. This may not be the case, but appearances favor it. If there be no more room in a hive for comb. no wax, or very little, is needed, but if an empty frame be placed in this hive, the bees begin at once to fill it with comb. If the bees secrete wax in a full hive, what becomes of it? Does the bee dislodge the wax scales on the wing? Sometimes these tiny scales are found on the bottom of the hive, but the quantity found there would build only a fraction of the comb built in one night if space is provided for it. The wax as it comes from the bee is white, and the comb is white for a while, but the bees use no door mat, and after twenty-five thousand bees-six feet apiece, make one hundred and fifty thousand soiled feet-home runs over the comb. it becomes vellow, and finally black, or nearly so. Persons who have seen comb from the brood chamber for the first time are surprised that it is white "like wax." The comb in the sample boxes remains

white, or near so. The bees appear to be more careful in their spare chamber, but as this surplus room is on the top of the brood comb usually, they clean their feet as they ascend to it. But even this comb would become soiled if left in the hive. On some hives thirty-two surplus onepound boxes are placed, and on the top of these may be placed as many more, making sixty-four in all. The first lot put on are not taken off until the outside boxes are full. This allows the bees to run over many of the boxes after they are capped, and hence it were better to place a less number of boxes in the surplus chamber, and remove before the comb may be soiled. But this would interfere with the theory that the more room the bees have the better they work, and the less are they

If the bees be fed liberally with honey or syrup they secrete wax more rapidly. what deters many from having a bed, as they The amount of honey fed to produce a pound of wax is not less than fifteen pounds, hence at the present price of best honey, twenty-five cents, the cost of wax. worth to-day about thirty cents, is three worth to-day about thirty cents, is three dollars, at least. Notwithstanding the apparent high cost, surplus wax in an BY MAIL POST-PAID apparent high cost, surplus wax in an apiary is a source of profit. Every bit is preserved, melted down and sold. There s never been too much beesway in th market, although it is imported from foreign countries. Wax is insoluble in water, and may be melted in water and skimmed from the surface. Cooled in pans of any happens of any shape it is ready for market. But the bee

inclined to swarm.

The Best Honey Plant.

A prominent bee-keeper writes on this subject: I would place buckwheat at the head of this class for value, it being one of the best paying crops for its grain, wherever it can be successfully grown and whatever honey it yields is so much clear gain; but unfortunately its yield of honey is very uncertain. A few years ago I reported at one of our conventions that I had obtained about six thousand pounds of honey from some twenty-five acres of buckwheat. As I estimated the area of the subjection on this cian. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than buckwheat. As I estimated the area of the crop grown within two and one-half miles of my place, and later observations have convinced me that bees profitably gather from a much greater distance than that, therefore, the number of acres from which the crop was gathered was greater than I stated. This was the largest amount of buckwheat honey I have ever obtained in one season, while the smallest has been some less than two thousand pounds with at least one hundred acres of buckwheat within three miles of me. It is a mistake that this plant can be sown so as to make a succession of honey crops, No matter how fully it may be in bloom, it usually commences to yield honey about August 10 or 25, the earliest and latest it has ever commenced to yield W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. with me having been the 5th and 20th of that month respectively. Prof. Cook reports having seen it yielding honey much earlier in the season, but this single instance makes no rule. Alsike clever also vields honey largely, but its coming at the same time white clover doe, lessens its value materially. Les high crop value, however, for coner hay or seed makes it one of our most profitable honey plants. I have tested mowing it when first commencing to bloom, so as to retard its full bloom until after white clover, with parleaves have opened. There may be tial success, but I find the following drawbacks to a full success: Too large an area slight amount of pruning in summer, not has to be handled to afford a material help, and a partial or entire failure happens if the weather is very dry. I have, therefore, abandoned this plan after ex-perimenting with it two seasons.

Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c, Cerman Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c.

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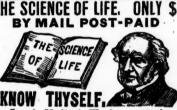
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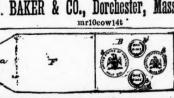


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by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 78,384 bu., against 90,697 bu., the previous week and 21,262 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 156,632 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 508,985 bu., against 611,010 last week and 150,201 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on June 20 was 37,330,400 bu. against 37,799,919 the previous week, and 14.993,088 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 469,518 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 20 were 965,823 bu., against 368,347 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4,583,953 bu. against 7,-021,919 for the corresponding eight weeks

in 1884. Since Tuesday, when the dollar limit was reached on No. 1 white, the wheat market has been tending downwards. This tendency became more pronounced as the week progressed, and at the close on Saturday prices showed a decline of 21@ 3c all around from the highest points reached. Yesterday this market opened active and excited over a report that the Russians had induced a border tribe to capture and sack an Afghanistan town, where they got large supplies of arms and the result may prove serious. But dealers began to weaken in a short time, buyers held back, and at the close prices were below those of Saturday. Chicago advanced 14c. declined again, and at the close both spot and futures were selling at about Saturday's figures. No. 2 red at 911c, and No. 2 soft at 971c. Liverpool was steady with a fair demand for foreign

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 10

No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 700. 1 01% 99% 89 The following statement gives the

closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals: July Aug. Sept.

991/4 981/4 . 97

For No. 2 1ed the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:

The printed report of the Agricultural various creps as shown by the June repoints concerning wheat not given in the demand. Spot, however, are steady at stated that the general average condition 75 in 1883, while in the great crop years a close study of the returns it is certain that a large portion of the reduction of area is discounted in the returns of condition, yet in a few States it is evident that further allowance must be made for anticipated destruction of area by replant. ing. Future conditions or misconceptions of present appearances, or both to gether, are not likely to change the total wheat crop of the country more than 10,-000,000 bushels above or below the estimate given of 360,000,000 bushels. Still

afterward might possibly make a greater reduction. Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, now estimates the probable outcome of the wheat crop of 1885 at 231 millions, a shortage of 1811 millions as compared with the

disasters prior to harvest or wet weather

average crop of the past five years.

ute to the manipulations of holders, who suddenly sell out large amounts of futures held by them to force down prices, when they will again become large buyers. The bears," however, talk of a further decline of 5c before values reach their normal position. In the face of all this, however, remain two great facts: first, that wheat is below its normal value; second, that the crop will be at least one third less in amount than in 1884. That, under kept at a lower range of prices than is @11c; common grades, 8@9c; inferior, 4@ 200,000 lbs Michigan growers at 26c; 8,000 now ruling we do not believe. In fact | 6c. The New York market has been fair- | 1bs New York X at 26c; 10,000 lbs low higher values would seem nearly certain the whole of the coming crop year.

The foreign markets are quiet but steady. The fluctuations there are very light, and on the whole holders seem t be able to keep prices reasonably firm.

The imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom from August 25, 1884, to June 6, 1885, have been equal to 112,524, 948 bushels of wheat. The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat during the same period have been equal to 48,040,984 bu. of wheat, making the total supply in 41 weeks 160,565,932 bushels against 164,000, -000 bushels estimated consumption during the same period, which is on the basis of 4,000,000 bushels per week for 41 weeks. The home wheat crop of 1884 was placed at about 72,000,000 bushels for consump tion for food, which is placed annually at 208,000,000 to 212,000,000 bushels. The remainder of home crop may be 23,959,016 bu., and there is estimated to be on passage for the United Kingdom June 6, 23,752,000 bushels wheat and flour. There are already provided 207,276,948 bushels, leaving to be purchased in foreign countries and shipped in time for arrival and use in this crop season 4,723,052 bushels to 1, 000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour to give a full yearly supply. The general estimate of the yearly consumption is 208, 000,000 bu.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 10,040 bu., against 25,483 bu. the previous week, and 3,289 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 17,623 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 20 amounted to 5,906, 297 bu. against 5,473,749 bu. the previous week, and 8,530,643 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 432,548 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 662,473 bu., against 771,458 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,268,999 bu., against 5, 627.957 bu, for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city mount to 16,570 bu., against 23,003 bu. last week and 29.748 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The market has ruled steady all week, and closed quiet with prices a shade lower, values being affected by the decline in wheat. No. 2 mixed is quoted at 48% per bu. for spot, and 48tc for July delivery. So far as the Chicago market is concerned, prices there are a little higher than a week ago, but with a dull feeling in the trade owing to the favorable weather of the past week for the growing crop. Spot No. 2 mixed treasure. This has proved to be true, and is quoted at 471c per bu., June at 471c, July as 46%c, and August at 46%c. The Toledo market is quoted inactive, with No. 2 spot at 48c per bu., July delivery at 481c, and August at 49c. The Liverpool market is quoted firm with a fair demand for new mixed at 4s 71d per cental, an advance of &d. during the week. A closed at 93c, and No. 3 do. at 88c. Tole- long trip through the northern part of do closed quiet and steady with No. 2 red | this State the past week convinced us that the season from this time forward must be more than usually favorable and well extended to allow corn to fully mature. It is safe to say the crop is fully two weeks behind that of last season. Some light damage was done in the early part of the week by frosts. If we should be blessed with a fall like that of last year corn will pull through all right, but it certainly appears as if the chances were against such a crop as that of last year be-

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 25.342 bu, against 34,156 pu. the previous week, and 4,396 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. The 'shipments were 17,832 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 20 was 3,759,449 bu... against 3,364,168 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 90,259 bu., against 58, 878 bu. the previous week, and 13,778 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 14,556 bu. and for the last eight weeks were 302,426 bu., against 966,640 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows an increase of 508, 135 bu. during the week. The week closed with an active demand and prices higher than for a day or two previous, although a shade lower than a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted at 371c per bu., light mixed at 361c, and No. 2 mixed at 341@ Department, giving the condition of the 35c. At these prices there is an active demand. The Chicago market is quoted in turns, is just out, and contains a few active and with a very light speculative synopsis furnished on the 10th inst. It is about last week's prices. Quotations there are 32%c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, of 62 for winter wheat is the worst official 32% for June delivery, 32% for July, and showing since 1868. In 1881 it was 74, 271c for August. The Toledo market is reported dull at 34c per bu. for spot No. of 1880 and 1882 it was 99 in June. From 2 mixed. At New York the market is quoted firm, with values a little lower or all grades than a week ago. Quotation there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 37c No. 2 do., 371@371c; No. 1 do., 38c; No. 5 Chicago mixed, 39c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 do., 394@40c; No. 1 white, 43c; Western

ing secured.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

white, 40@43c; State white, 40@45c.

Quiet and unchanged is the usual an wer to inquiries in regard to the condition of the butter market. Receipts continue quite liberal, and there must be tinue quite liberal, and there must be some accumulation of stock, as the outlet that the chances of an improvement in to the east is taking little or nothing. To to the east is taking little or nothing. To move a large line of stock sellers would have to get right down to the bottom. Creamery, largely for the local trade, has sold at from 16 to 18c per lb., the latter price hard to get except where the maker

makers who are sending consignments to than they do. This is certainly good this market must be very much disappointed with the returns, as dealers are obliged to push stock in order to realize upon it, and the competition is very strong. The Chicago market is hardly doer demand. Quotations there are as follows: Creamery, fancy, 16@17c; do., comly steady the past week, but trade has been very quiet and the market without any features of interest. The N. Y. Daily

Bulletin of Saturday says of that market: "Butter, so far as can be discovered from the reports made, has undergone no very great change, and the general line of quotations remains much the same as at the commercement of the week. Strictly fancy table stock holds a steady position, may possibly be a shade firmer for small selections of finely flavored for local jobbing use, and there has within a day or two been a disposition to talk better the best lines of Western creamery; but there is a great deal of contradiction among operators, and it is difficult to say anything of a positive character upon the matter. It is also uncertain as to how matter. It is also uncertain as to how much business has actually been done. A good portion of the arrivals went into store, but whether mainly on limits from consignors or on purchases here for spec-ulation is doubtful, as operators simply look wise and convey very little informa-

Quotations there are as follows: reamery, fancy,..... reamery, prime.....reamery, fair to good...... Creamery, ordinary.
State half-firkin tubs and palls, fancy.
State half-firkin tubs and palls, choice.
State half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good
State, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary.
State Welsh, choice.

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending June 20 were 212,231 lbs., against 196,429 lbs. the previous week, and 278,954 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond-

ing week in 1884 were 383,216 lbs. Cheese, so far as our local market is concerned, may be put down as steady; but at other points the past week has developed some weakness. Quotations here range from 7@8c per lb. for full cream State, with Ohio full creams at same figures. Part skims are quoted at 5@6c for good stock. The Chicago market is quoted easy and slightly lower on some grades. Shippers are doing very little, and the de. mand is generally light and of a hand-tomouth character. Quotations in that market are as follows: Young America, full cream, 78c; full cream cheddar, 6@ 61c; flat, 61@61c; skimmed, choice, 31@ 41c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c; lamaged and centrifugal, 1@1c. The New York market is depressed and slightly lower than a week ago. The demand has been slow, exporters not caring to handle any stock except on orders; as a report from Montreal gave the exports there as over 100,000 boxes. The lower grades are neglected, and the home demand is quoted light and irregular. Only

ı	the nnest quality commands any			
-	tion. Quotations in that market	yest	ter-	ı
	day were as follows:			ı
		7 @	714	ı
1	State factory, choice	6%@		ı
ı	State factory, fine	6 6		ı
	State factory, good	5%@		ľ
	State factory, ordinary	4 0		ı
	State factory, night skims	3160	5	ı
ı	Ohio flat, prime	6 @	*11	ı
	Ohio flat, fain to good	1,600	516	ı
	Skims, Pennsylvania, common to good	780		

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 37s, per cwt., the same figures reported

one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 76,912 boxes against 66,736 boxes the previous week and 106,925 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending June 20 foot up 3,181,563 lbs., against 3,973,897 lbs. the previous week, and 4,710,466 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 7,633,243 lbs.

WOOL

There is undoubtedly a much stronger feeling in the wool trade in this State than noted a week ago. This has been brought about by the fact that many wool growers decided that wool at the prices then offered by buyers was good property to hold and buyers had to bid higher to bring it out. As high as 26c has been paid at several points, with the range for good washed fleeces at 23@25c. This is fully a cent higher than the opening quotations, and is yet below what it should be, in comparison with other values, by 2 @Sc. The wool-growers have done well to show that they had some idea of the value of their property, and those who have sold at the advance have done fairly well for such a season, and in face of the strenuous efforts made to depress values by buyers and the eastern press reports. We do not believe that wool can go any lower, and think the chances ten to one in favor of an a further advance before the fall months. That we are not alone in that opinion we quote the following from

the last circular of J. C. Houston & Co., of Philadelphia, to show: "Business generally is unsatisfactory; there is no disguising this fact, but the dissatisfaction rests more with the small margin of profit than with the magnitude margin of phofit than with the magnitude of business transacted. This being the case, there is every probability that all our domestic wool will be required to supply the wants of our manufacturers, and when the supply is not greatly in excess of the demand, it takes but little to improve values. We don't mean to give the idea that a "boom" is in store for the wool trade, nor do we even say that prices. wool trade, nor do we even say that prices will advance, but simply to state that when wool is as low as it is to-day, and when the clip is not likely to greatly exceed if it exceeds at all the amount required by manufacturers in the course of the year then it is safe to buy and ship, and

This is just about what we said last week.

The Boston market has been fairly active, with manufacturers holding off to see if the large offerings in the country In the face of these reports, however, is known. Good dairy butter is quoted there has been a decided shrinkage of at 13@14c, and fair lots at 10@12c, according to quality and condition. Butter rival manufacturers to secure stock lower of the Normal School, are low enough, but they do not want agricultural College. Prof. McLouth, late of the Normal, also goes to Lansing to take the presidency of the Agricultural College.

business sense, and shows that woolgrowers themselves must hold up the market. The manufacturers will be willing to pay present prices if they believe were both acknowledged by Mr. Purdy, they are not going lower. The sales in and plants sent for the \$2. But the \$3 are ing so well as a week ago, and we note a that market the past week comprised 15,- still in Mr. Purdy's hands, for which he slight decline in prices there with a light- 000 lbs Ohio X and XX at 30@32c; 45,000 has given nothing in return. Would it lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX at | not be well, Mr. Purdy, for you to either 30@33c; 58,000 lbs of new Ohio fleece on | send plants or refund the money? As a mon to choice, 13@15c; dairy, choice, 12@ p. t.; 76,000 lbs of fleece partly new Ohio such conditions, wheat can possibly be 13c; do., fancy, 14c; fair to good dairy, 10 X at 29c; 4,000 lbs fine No. 1 Ohio at 30c; washed fleeces at 20@30c; 2,000 lbs medium washed fleeces at 26c; 7,000 lbs fine washed combing at 33c; 30,000 lbs washed combing at 30c; 5,000 lbs medium washed combing at 28c; 1,000 lbs coarse washed combing at 251c; 1,000 lbs unwashed combing at 23c; 3,000 lbs fine unwashed combing at 22c. Of unwashed wools we from pasture. Mr. Heddon suggests the note sales of 1,500 lbs 6@8 mos Texas at foundation of a defense-organization, to 19c: 6.000 lbs of Texas at 17c: 10.000 lbs low Texas at 13c; 2,500 lbs fine Oregon at 20c: 10.000 lbs unwashed at 16@25c; 3,000 lbs fine unwashed at 23c; 3,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio unwashed at 22c; 18,000 lbs Ohio unwashed at 17@22c; 1,000 lbs unwashed at 22c, 10,000 lbs unwashed Indiana } blood clothing at 22c; 20,000 lbs fine fat sheep at 20c, 25,000 lbs unwashed on p. t.; 98, 000 lbs unmerchantable Michigan at 20@

201c. The sales of foreign included 20,

last year. The total sales of wool in Bos

ton since January 1, 1885, have been 66,

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

increase of 16,729,395 pounds. Sales during the week were made on the basis of the following quotations: fichigan X No. 1 combing washed... Three-eighths blood combing. Kentucky one-quater blood co Texas fine, twelve months.... exas fine, six to eight months. Kaasas choice fine....do medium do fair fine....do do modium do fine medium...

The New York market is quoted steady and unchanged, with business light Michigan X is quoted there at 28c, No. 1 New York at 29c, X New York at 27c, X Ohio at 30c, XX Ohio at 311@32c, unwashed fleece at 20@21c.

Taking the market as a whole the out ook is decidedly more promising, and we will probably see the eastern markets advance just as soon as the clip is about all out of the hands of the growers.

To Milwaukee via Mackinaw.

A special and limited party will make an excursion to Milwaukee by the Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad's elegant steamer Wisconsin, which has been in Detroit for the last two months to be thoroughly refitted. She is now in as elegant condition as when built in 1881. The party will be limited to 75, and the rate will be \$12, which will include meals and berths on steamer to Milwaukee. The Wisconsin will leave from D.. G. H. & M. railroad dock at 9 A. M. or Monday, July 6th, and will make a stop of four hours at Mackinaw, and then pro ceed to Milwaukee. The return trip will be by the elegant sidewheel steamer City of Milwaukee to Grand Haven, and then by rail from Grand Haven to Detroit via D., G. H., & M. railroad. The trip from Detroit to Milwaukee will occupy about two and one-half to three days, and tickets will be valid to return on all trains up to and including Monday, July 13th. A few berths remain unsold, and none will be sold after Friday next, and infor-mation as to them can be had of George Gies, 16 Monroe Ave.; John Gies, corner Rivard and Crogan Streets; E. J. Pierce, Grand Trunk ticket office, and Ben Fletcher, traveling agent, foot of Brush

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the British grain trade, during the past week, says:

There have been violent changes of emperature and cold winds have prevailed. The wheat acreage is covered with good crops. The cold weather has been letrimental to later sown crops. Foreign detrimental to later sown crops. Foreign wheat is firmer. The off-coast trade has been on a small scale. Four cargoes arrived, five cargoes were sold, seven were withdrawn and six remained. Thirty-five cargoes are due. The feeling in the market to-day was disappointing to sellers. More money was asked for English wheats, but no advance was obtained. but no advance was obtainable. There was a limited inquiry for foreign descrip-tions. Flour was difficult of sale. Corn was 3d cheaper.

BE sure you have crushed bone and oyster shells within the reach of fowls, ooth old and young. The former need it to keep up the supply of animal vigor caused by the extra work of egg produc tion, and the latter need it to supply strength and vigor to the growing frame. The production of feathers on either old or young birds will be materially assisted by a liberal supply of bone and shell. Most breeders of poultry in large numbers grind their own bones and shells. True they can be purchased in quantities to suit their wants; but then there are bones that may be gathered in every village, and shells to be had at many res taurants, and the time required to grind a week's supply is not much. Wilson's mill may be had for \$5, (and we know no other half so good) and the price of it may soon be saved.—National Stockman.

C. R. MABLEY, the well known clothing merchant of this city, died this morning of apoplexy. He was a most enterprising citizen, and had built up an enormou business. His loss will be deeply felt in

On March 31st we published a letter from Mr. lngalls of Almont, stating that he had sent Mr. A. M. Purdy \$3 at one time and \$3 at another for plants. The letters "Christian man" cannot you sacrifice \$3 on the altar of honesty? No humbug now, but straight business. Make the loss good to Mr. Ingalls and we will begin to believe you mean to be honest.

Mr. James Heddon, of Dowagiac, mentions in the Bee Journal the case of the Wisconsin bee keeper who was sued by a neighbor for damages to his white clover by the bees, and their driving his sheep protect the rights of apiarists, each mem ber to deposit \$1 to the defense fund, to be put into the hands of some person who shall inquire into each case and make certain that the attack is legitimate. The Editor of the Bee Journal reminds us that without bees. which fertilize the bloom of many species of plants, especially fruits, we should find many would cease to exist, and quotes Darwin, who speaks of clover and bees as follows: "No bees, no 000 lbs Australian at 381@401c and 6,000 seed; no seed, no increase of the flower. lbs of Cape, duty paid, at 27c. The sales | The more visits from the bees, the more in that market the past week comprised seeds from the flower; the more seeds 2,135,278 lbs. domestic and 41,000 lbs. of from the flower, the more flowers from the foreign, against 1,646,500 lbs. domestic seeds." Darwin mentions the following and 257,000 lbs. foreign the same week experiment: "Twenty heads of white clover, visited by bees, produced 2,990 seeds; while twenty heads so protected 304,395 pounds, against 49,575,000 pounds that bees could not visit them produced for the same time last year. This is an not one seed." Hence the Editor thinks farmers would war on their friends by legislating against bees.

THE hop markets of the country are very depressed, and prices in New York are now down to 13@14c per lb. for the choicest descriptions, and 10@12c for good to prime. In the interior markets 10 @13c seem to be about the best offers. aud many growers have accepted those prices in view of the fine appearance of the growing crop. It seems as if the high prices of two years ago had started so many into hop-growing in New York, California, Oregon and the Pacific coast generally, as to make the business entirely unremunerative until a third of them are frozen out. It looks like 10 cent hops this season.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

MR. T. A. BIXBY, of South Haven, Mich. who has some Shropshires, the original stock coming from an importation made by Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., sends us the following: "I saw in the FARMER's column of 'Sheep and Wool Notes 'Mr. Geo. W. Button's report of his Shropshire lambs. I then went and weighed my best pair of twin bucks, Cleveland and Columbus. They weighed 61 and 56 pounds at 68 days old. A pair of ewe lambs, 72 days old, weighed 50 and 53 pounds. My ten sheep sheared 101 pounds of unwashed

MR. W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary of the Michi ran Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, sends

"In your notice of the death of Mr. Beecher's stock ram Jumbo you state that 'she produced the heaviest three fleeces in the aggregate (107 lbs. 3 ozs.) ever taken from a three year old sheep.' This is a mistake, as the stock ram Diamond 314, owned by Mr. A. T. Short, of Coldwater, Mich., gave as a yearling, 24 lbs. 4 oz., as a two year old, 41 lbs. 3 ozs.; as a three year old, 44 lbs. 4 ozs.; total, 109 lbs. 11 ozs., as per public records published on pages 41, 42 and 44 of the Register of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association."

Stock Notes.

MR. CHAS. F. MOORE, of St. Clair, has sold to Hiram S. Lewis, of Caro, Tuscola County, the yearling bull Tea Rose Duke, by Kirk levington of Eric 44182, dam Tea Rose 7th, by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, running to imp Tea Rose by Lord Bacon (26607). This is a fine animal individually, and his high breeding will make him a valuable acquisition to Tuscol County.

H. H. McMurtrie, of Moore Park, Mich. has purchased from Dr. W. Gibson, of Jackson, M'ch., his two year old stallion colt Wilks ont 2332, sired by Tremont, record 2:281/4; dan by George Wilkes, record 2:22. Price paid, \$1,000. This colt was entered in the Michigan Breeders' stake, and although not harnessed until early in April, has trotted his quarter in 45 seconds—a three minute rait.

MR. G. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reports the sale to Hon. F. G. Bailey, of Vernon, Shiawassee County, of 17 mature breeding ewes from his flock. They were half Atwood and half mixed blood. Also a choice three year old ram bred by L. P. Clark, sired by Moses; dam a straight Clark ewe, one of the favorites in the family. He reports his sheep in fine condition, and this year's lambs a choice and promising lot, showing in a marked degree the character of this family. The whole flock averaged 15 pounds for this year's clip without tags; 14 of the two year olds averaging 15 1-4 pounds, a five year old ewe 23 1-4 pounds, a six ear old ewe 20 pounds, both raising lambs.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

Wool is quoted at 22@25c at Adrian. Wool at Plainwell brings from 20@25c. Wool is quoted at 20@23c at Eaton Rapids. The Ionia Sentinel quotes wool at 23@25c. The wool market at Tecumseh is lively at 20

The average price of wool at Portland con Rates at Galesburg last week were 25c for

The Flint Globe quotes wool in its loc market report at 14@22c. Kalamazoo buyers pay 22@25c for washed and 14@15c for unwashed wool.

The Port Huron wool market remains at 2 @25c for washed, and 15@17c for unwashed. About 300,000 pounds of wool have been bought at Marshall at an average price of 24c. The Grand Rapids wool market is unchanged, and dull, at 20@22c for fine washed and

inwashed at 10@14c. Jonesville Independent: Twenty-three cent

The Jonesville Independent tells of a man there who is too poor to take a county paper, but paid \$5 for three quarter incheakes of soap, It was the old story; he thought there was a \$10 bill to be picked up, but there wasn't. s paid for ordinary washed wool here, but exact nice commands 25c. The highest price paid for wool at Howell was 24 1 4c. Sixty-five thousand pounds were taken by buyers on the 24th.

Romeo Observer: The Romeo wool market has not been very brisk, but it is improving. From 23@25c is paid for delaine wools. Wool at Moline is bought for 21@23c. Farmers in the vicinity of Watson, Ioula Co., are shipping their wool east, being dissatisfied with local rates.

Shiawassee American: The sales of wool to buyers in Owosso foot up a total of 125,000 of the water tank, and received a fracture of the skuli which may prove fatal.

Col. Stewart Ives, of Grand Rapids, Agent

The Ann Arbor Courier says that when a buyer of that city sent his men into the country to buy wool, he found a large part of the clip had already been marketed at the low

Washed wool is quoted at Lapeer at 22@23c There is an unusual dearth of eastern buyers. About 50,000 pounds had been bought in Lapeer up to the 24th. A. P. Gale, of Atlas, sold a cilp of 2,075 pounds in that market. Holly Advertiser: The Holly wool buyers

are doing an immense business this season. There has been more wool bought here so far this summer than ever before in the same period of time, prices ranging from 21@25c

Coldwater Republican: The wool market is more lively but no settled advance in prices is made. Last Friday one small, very fine clip, washed, sold for 26½ cunder sharp competition and in several cases a fraction over 25c has been paid.

Coldwater Republican: At the close of last week it was difficult to get more than 24c bidfor wool on our streets. Some clips were sold at 25c, but there is evidently quite a disposition to hold off. Considerable wool has been sacked and shipped.

Mason Democrat: The wool clip in this vicinity has thus far moved very slowly and really the market in this city is but fairly opened, the average price for washed wool being about 23c. The prices have ranged from 12@ 17c for unwashed and 21@33% for washed.

Monroe Democrat: About 32,000 pounds of wool have been marketed here to date. The product has not been secured in as good condition as last year, and the farmers may depend upon it that they are the losers, as manufacturers are not going to clean their wool fo nothing.

Pontiac Gazette: The wool market has been active the past week and receipts liberal, with price ranging, based on condition and grade, from 23@2tic for washed, 24c being the prevailing price; unwashed one-third less in price on gross weight. Farmers in this section seem disposed to meet, the wastest preferring the disposed to meet the market, preferring the bird in the hand to the one in the bush of un-

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEED. BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers

R. W. Beeman-One ram G. W. Stuart 94 Asa Sanborn, St. Charles, Mich.; one ram R W. Beeman 12 to L. R. Macomber, Tittabs W. Beeman 12 to L. R. Macomber, Tittaba-wassee, Mich.; one ram R. W. Beeman 2, to C. H. Foote, Lafayette, Mich. Two ewes to James Foote, Lafayette, Mich. C. A. Sparling—One ram C. A. S. 1, to John Schemish, Brimfield, Ind.; one ram C. A. S. 8, to Seth Parker, Wolcottville, Ind. Baldwin Bros.—One ram Baldwin Bros. 4, to C. Stimson, Goodrich, Mich. J. S. Bamber—One ram A. Chapman 103, to M. C. Moon, Waterford, Mich.; one ram A. Chapman 104 to John Bamber, Brighion, Mich. L. W. & O. Barnes—One ram L. W. & O. B. 41, to C. A. Slocum, Lansing, Mich.; one ram

41, to C. A. Slocum, Lansing, Mich.; one ram L. W. & O. B. 49, to George Schaffer, Cohoctah, Mich.; one ram L. W. & O. B. 28, to .C. A. Lamb, Madison, Mich.; twelve ewes, two from their own flock, one from the flock of J. T. & V. Rich, four from the flock of E. J. & E. W. Hardy, and five from the flock of W. Rell, to Hardy, and five from the flock of Wm. Ball, to Isaac L. Mills, Bancroft, Mich.

O. C. Beals—Six ewes to Rock Bailey, Union, Mich.; six ewes to J. Lannier, Oakwood, Mich.; three ewes to Charles Cameron, Grand Blanc,

three ewes to Charles Cameron, Grand Blanc, Mich.

W. H. Bertram—One ram W. H. Bertram 25 to A. C. Perkins, Clayton, Mich.; one ram do 31, to E. B. Towar, Rome, Mich.; one ram do 27, to J. Cook, 3ollin, Mich.; nine rams do 8, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 35, 41, to W. E. Kennedy, Somerset, Mich.; one ram do 7, to Geo. Bowen, Woodstock, Mich.; four ewes to W. S. G. Mason, Morenci, Mich.

Wm. H. Blow—One ram W. H. Blow 129 to Eric Eoff, Thornville, Mich.; one ram do 130, to Eli Helliker, Thornville, Mich.; one ewe to L. Atherholt, Hunter's Creek, Mich.

P. W. Brown—One ram P. W. Brown 76, to Wm. Carlton, Liberty, Mich.; one ram do 80, to F. Rogers, Somerset, Mich.; two ewes to O. L. Morgan, Hillsdale, Mich.

John Chilson—Ten ewes, three from his own flock, five from the flock of Wm. Ball, and one each from flocks of H. White. I. G. Wooster, H. E. Samford, to W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills,

Henry Denhards committed suicide at Balti-

H. E. Samford, to W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mill

Mich.

J. F. Clemens—Two rams J. F. Clemens 51, 54 to L. W. & C. M. Bray, Olive, Mich.

F. M. Dean—Two ewes to C. F. Gillman, Pewamo, Mich; one ewe from flock of S. S. Brewster, and one from flock of J. Van Gleson, to D. F. Spencer, Greenville, Mich., and two ewes from same flocks to W. P. Lunn, Greenville, Mich.

W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary.

Michigan. Grand Rapids had a frost on the 22nd.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Governor Alger has vetoed the Egan prison A fine new hotel is to be built at Devil' Lake, which is to be opened July 3rd.

There was frost at Eaton Rapids and vicinity last week, not, however, destructive to crop Manistee has the largest salt block in the world. Its capacity is six hundred barrels

An Ann Arbor man boasts of raising straw perries of such size that it takes only a quart cup.

The Monroe Democrat says farmers are ushing their grain to market to make roo

A creamery is to be put into operation at Mt. Morris. The firm can take care of the cream of 1,500 cows. Thomas Kinney, employed in a salt block at Bay City, was fatally scalded last week by the bursting of a steam pipe.

Judge Campbell, Marshall professor of law at the University, has resigned, and the regents have accepted his resignation.

Ex-Judge Edwin Lawrence died of apoplex at Ann Arbor last week. He had been a mem ber of the Washtenaw County bar for forty-one The new Saginaw City well was completed Tuesday. It is 101 feet deep and affords a flow of pure spring water which rises to within 18 feet of the surface.

Ex-Presiden Durgin, late of Hillsdale College, was last week arrested and fined \$5 and costs for falling to make proper returns to the county clerk of the marriages he had perform-ed.

The dead body of Jacob Buckhardt was found in a field near East Sagina v last week, where it is supposed he died of heart disease, to which he was subject. He had been missing some

The jury disagreed in the case of Alvah Dibble, tried at Howell last week, for shooting a member of a "horning" party who saluted his father on the occasion of the latter's mar-

Thomas McCann, of Columbiaville, visited Lapeer on circus day, took occasion to get in-toxicated, and laid himself down upon the railroad track and was run over and instantly killed.

Fourteen thousand people attended the circus at St. Louis, Gratiot County, last week. Times never get so hard people cannot take in a "great moral and intellectual show" of that

8. S. Bacon, of Niles, married on the 23rd to an estimable young lady, attempted suicide early on the morning of the 25th by shooting himself. The chances are the wound will prove fatal.

The East Saginaw wood works were sold at auction last week, the real estate and bulldings, manufactured and unmanufactured stock and accounts of the company being purchased by James B. Peter.

The body of James Evers, of this city, was found floating in the river last week. He had been a sober and industrious man, but had been out of work for several weeks. It is believed that he became despendent and out of work for several weeks. It is believed that be became despondent and committed

While Conductor Burch, running a freight on the Wabash road, was throwing a message from his train to the station agent at Belle-

the skull which may prove tatal.

Col. Stewart Ives, of Grand Rapids, agent and attorney for the Gifford Smith lumber interests at and about Hungerford, was last week removed as such, and L. G. Mason, of Muskagon, appointed his successor. It is alleged that Col. Ives has given evidence of insanity

A mining company has been organized at Caro, according to the Advertiser, to search for slate, coal and building stone, which it is believed exist in paying quantities, in the region south of Cass City. J. S. Lauderbach is president, and F. S. Wheat secretary and treasurer. reasurer.

Four boys from eight to twelve years old burglarized a store at Atlas, Genesee County, while the clerk was at dinner and appropriated about \$7 in money and several jack-knives each. The respectability of the parents saved the beys from the consequences of their naughtiness.

James Crabtree, of Croton Township, Newayso County, 83 years old, and blind, has started to find nearly \$3,000,000 in gold and silver on an island 50 miles from New Orleans. buried there by pirates, one of whom friend of Crabtree's, and told him the on his dying bed.

At Flint, during the street parade of Fore-paugh's circus, one of the circus employes attempted to climb upon a moving charlot, but fell, and the wheel of the pouderous vehicle passed over his head, killing him instantly. His name was C. R. Steele, who had lived at Clare and Reed City.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: Michigan does not seem to be losing so largely this year by emigration to the west as during the past few years; on the contrary, many of her citizens who went to Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas hardy at a realization and wanters than the results of the contrary than the results of the re begin to realize the advantages they left here and are coming back to enjoy them.

At Monroe last week, a man and woman were arrested who had eloped from Flinton, Ont, the woman being the wife of a man named Wood, andmother of 12 children. She is 17 years older than the man she eloped with. Mr. Wood wishes to obtain the child his wife took with her, and will then let her go with her paramour. Lapeer Democrat: Samson, the large ele-

Lapeer Democrat: Samson, the large ele-phant attached to Cole's circus which exhibit-ed here, and which 8,000 persons attended, became angry, and made a dash at a portion of the audience. His master was powerless, and the seats were smashed into splinters. The elephant then made a bee line for the wood, and got mired in a swamp. The scene beggars description, yet fifteen minutes after the tent was refilled and the performance resumed. No one was fatally hurt, but one lady had a leg broken, and another was seriously bruised.

Adrian Times: A street fakir who "only wanted to introduce his goods," took thirty or Adrian Times: A street fakir who "only wanted to introduce his goods," took thirty forty dollars out of the town recently by a variation of the "soap game." He would take an oroide watch and a ten or twenty dollar bill and pretend to place the latter in the watch, but really by a bit of legerdemain change the bill for a \$1 one. If nebody bit he would place another, and then another inside till some one watch the would place another, and then another inside till some one. bill for a \$1 one. If nobody bit he would place another, and then another inside till some one "picked him up" at \$10 per watch. The victims would find two or three dollars instead of \$30 or \$40, as expected, but would usually keep still and let some one else get bit.

The Howell Republican says J. B. Allen and Andrew Dillingham allowed two patent roof paint men to paint their barn roofs, and then signed an order for ten gallons of paint. Two signed an order for ten gallons of paint. Two men claiming to be lawyers, called on Messrs. Allen and Dillingham and notified them that 110 gallons of paint awaited their order at the Fowlerville depot, and demanded payment at \$3.25 per gallon, claiming to hold their duly signed orders for the same. Dillingham settled by accepting the paint and giving his note for \$200. Allen was more fortunate, and owing to financial circumstances succeeded in effecting a settlement by giving his note for \$10 the ing a settlement by giving his note for \$10, the so-called dealers keeping the paint. It is said so-called dealers keeping the paint. It is said the paint is worth but 75c per gallon.

The national bank of Mexico is seriously mbarrassed and likely to collapse Four thousand men are idle at Toronto on account of the building laborers' strike.

Eastern Ohio was visited by a cyclone list

veek, which did great damage to property. No oss of life is reported.

Tainted beef, eaten last week, badly sick-ned 20 Rock Island, Ill., families, some mem-ners of which may die. A new trial has been refused Cluverlus, nurderer of Lilian Madison. He endeavored to establish an alibi, but failed.

In the Reiber-Riddle Penn bank of case, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, the prosecution to pay costs of suit.

Wm Kannady ward politician of No blew out his brains on the 25th becoudismissal from the office he had held. There have been two cases of yellow fever at

Lewes, Del., brought there by sailors on a vessel from Cienfugos for Philadelphia. The Italian steamer Italia was wrecked off Mollenda, Peru, last week and 65 lives lost; twenty-five of the victims being children.

In the college boat race between the crews f Harvard and Yale, Harvard won an easy ictory, in the presence of an immense crowl

Dr. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, seems to have ignored the request that he re-pay that \$20,000, which he expended for seeds not allowed by law.

James Gilman, aged 15, employed in a Cleveland hotel, was caught on the elevator and terribly injured on the 25th. His neck was dislocated, his tongue cut in two, and his nose silced off. One of the events of last week was the

national encampment of the G. A. R. at Portland, Me. The attendance was very large. S. Burdette, of Washington, was elected commander in chief. Col. Dan. T. Ward, a southern swindler, is under arrest in New York for heavy frauds. His plan was to make purchases and tender a a check in excess of the price, receiving the difference in cash.

A waterspout burst over the town of Long. view, Texas, last week, doing considerable lamage. After the flood quantities of fish gere found in the streets and fields, most of the fish being eight inches long.

The old game of "take it off or I'll knock it off," may be played at Washington shortly, unless the telegraph company take their wires off the White House and treasury build-ing, as they have been ordered to do. New York dairymen will try to obtain a re-

versal of the decision of the court of appeals concerning the unconstitutionality of the oleomargerine law. They say they can carry the matter to the United States Supreme The great statue to be placed on Bedloe's

Island, at the entrance to New York harbor, has been unloaded from the French vessel which brought it. The pedestal is not ready for its reception, but the money for its completion is nearly raised.

Chicago's new directory shows an increase of 250,000 in the five years since the last census was taken. The population is now 750,000, which does not include Lake, Hyde Park, Lakeview and other settlements. This places Chicago next to New York in population.

F. L. Thorpe, of Chicago, says he was recently drugged and spirited away from Rideau Lake by two strangers who told him he was Scott, the New York embezzler of \$160,000. The strangers were detectives after the \$5,000 reward. They released Thorpe and paid all his expenses.

Rumors of diminished flow in several of the principal wells in the oil region caused a flurry in the petroleum exchange in New York, last week. The price of pipe line certificates was advanced to 88½, the highest price touched for several months. The "shorts" were badly "squeezed."

The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending with the current month will not exceed \$113,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 short of the estimates made by the treasury department. The deficiency is due to the postponement for seven months of the collec-tion of taxes due on spirits in bond.

There has been an immense demand for the There has been an immense demand for the diaries of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, just published by an English firm. The 10,000 copies of the first edition were barely sufficient to meet the orders booked, though the copies sold at a guines acad. The diaries are said to be a curious medley, but intensely interesting to Englishmen.

NAME OF SOCIETY. HELD AT. OH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY outh Bend

June 30, 1885.

STATE AND DIS

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York State Ag'l Society.
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ncial Exhibition.

Al Fair Association. Hamilton, Ont. September Exhibition. Chatham, Ont. September Exhibition. Hamilton, Ont. September Exhibition. Chatham, Ont. September Exhibition. Chatham, Ont. September Exhibition. Augusta Agricultural Society. Pataskala, O. Augusta Oct. Agricultural Sociy Oskaloosa, Ia. Augusta Co. Agricultural Sociy Oskaloosa, Ia. Augusta Co. MICHICAN DISTRICT A NAME OF SOCIETY. Michigan Ag'l Society.

Michigan Ag'l Society.

Sastern Mich. Ag'l Society.

Michigan Ag'l Society.

Michigan Ag'l Society.

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Agricultural Society. Lansing... Ypsilanti. Flint.... Grand Rapid Armada. Agricultural Society....
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Special Notice.

WANTED—By George H. Burgis, 175 Pt. guette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., the P. O. adiress of all former members of Battery "M," If

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Khartoum, just firm. The 10,000 re barely sufficient hough the copies diaries are said to ensely interesting

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS

Indianapolis Sept'r 29 to Oct. 4 Alex, Heron. Indianapolis Satate Ag'l Society. Chicago. September 14 to 18 J. R. Shaffer Fairfield. State Ag'l Society. Des Moines. September 4 to 11 J. R. Shaffer Fairfield. Satate Ag'l Society. Topeka. September 14 to 19 Geo. Y. Johnson. Topeka. September 14 to 19 Geo. Y. Johnson. Topeka. Na State Ag'l Society. Helena. August 24 to 29. Francis Pope. Helena. August 24 to 29. Francis Pope. Helena. September 10 to 16 T. E. Harrison. Aleany. Graf State Ag'l Society. Lincoln, Neb. September 11 to 18 Robt. W. Furnass state Ag'l Society. Philadelphia Sept. 23 to Oct. 7 D. W. Seiler. Harrison. Grafina State Ag'l Society Columbia. November 10 to 13 Thos. W. Holloway Pomaria. Richmond. October 21 to 28. G. W. Mayo.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Office
Virginia State Agr'l Society Madison. September 7 to 11 C. inton Babbitt. Madison. Sein State Agr'l Society. St. Louis. October 5 to 10. F. J. Wade. St. Louis. In National Fair Assoc'n. Lawrence, Ks. September 7 to 12. R. W. Cummigham Lawrence orn Wisconsin Ag'l Asso'n September 14 to 18. A. C. Austin. Oshkosh. September 7 to 19. A. C. Austin. Oshkosh. September 7 to 19. H. J. Hill. Toronto. Toronto, Ont. September 7 to 19. H. J. Hill. Toronto. Onto Exposition. London, Ont. September 7 to 19. Henry Wade. Toronto. Clai Exhibition. London, Ont. September 7 to 19. Henry Wade. Toronto. Clai Exhibition. Hamilton, Ont. September 2 to 25 Jonathan Davis. Hamilton, Inc., Sept., 29 to Cot 1. John Tissiman. Ohatsam.	State Hordunder ate Fair Association ate Fair Association ate Fair Association ate Agri Association a State Agri Society state Agri Society state Agri Society state Agri Society a State Agri Society a State Agri Society a State Agri Society yrania State Agri Society is State Agri Society is State Agriculti Society is State Agriculti Society is State Agriculti Society is State Agrisociety is Fair Association ran Wisconsin Agri Asso'n. o Exposition cal Exhibition pair Association igate State Asso'n o Exposition cal Exhibition pair Association pair Association pair Association mar Exhibition	Columbus Toledo South Bend Indianapolis Chicago Des Moines Topeka Helena Albany Lincoln, Neb Philadelphia Columbia Richmond *heeling Madison. St. Louis Lawrence, Koshkosh Waterloo Toronto, Ont. London, Ont. Lhamilton, Ont. Chatham, Ont.	September 14 to 18 September 1 to 5 September 2 to 18. September 22 to 26 Sept'r 29 to Oct. 4 September 14 to 18 September 14 to 19 September 14 to 19 August 24 to 29 September 10 to 16 September 10 to 16 September 10 to 16 September 10 to 13 October 21 to 28 September 7 to 12. September 7 to 11 October 5 to 10 September 7 to 12. September 7 to 12. September 7 to 13. September 7 to 14. September 7 to 15. September 7 to 16. September 7 to 17. September 7 to 18. September 7 to 18. September 7 to 18. September 7 to 19. September 7 to 19. September 7 to 19. September 7 to 19. September 1 to 18. September 2 to 25. September 2 to	Chas. W. Garfeld W. I. Chamberlain Chas. Reed Chas. Reed Chas. T. Towle. Alex. Heron Chas. F. Mills. J. R. Shaffer Geo. Y. Johnson. Francis Pope. T. E. Harrison Robt. W. Furnass D. W. Seller Thos. W. Holloway G. W. Mayo. George Hook C. inton Babbitt. F. J. Wade R. W. Cunningham A. C. Austin J A Shull. H. J. Hill. Henry Wade Jonathan Davis Joha Tiesiman	GrandRapi de Columbus, Toledo, Mishawaka, Indianapolis, Springfield, Fairfield, Topeka, Helena, Alcany, Brownville, Harrisburg, Pomaria, Richmond, Wheeling, Madison, St. Louis, Lawrence, Oshkosh, Waterloo, Toronto,

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Central Michigan Ag'l Society. Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society. North Eastern Mich. Ag'l Society. Western Michigan Ag'l Society. Western Michigan Ag'l Society. Aron Agricultural Society. Aron Agricultural Society. Aron Agricultural Society. Central Far Association. Downgiac Union Fair Associatin Penton Union Agricult! Society. Hilford Union Agricultural So'l Sorth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Berrien Co & M. L. S. A'l S. Orth Agricultural Society. Hilford Lard Society. Hilford Agricultural Society. Hilford Society. Hilford Society. Hilford Agricultural Society. Bay County Agricultural Society. Brrien County Agricultural Society. Berrien County Agricultural Society. Berrien County Agricultural Society. Berrien County Ag'l Society. Hond County Ag'l Society.	Lansing Ypsilanti Fflint Grand Rapids Greenville Armada Rochester Brooklyn Hubbardston Oowagiac Fenton Hadley Wilford Benton Harbor Berlin Plymouth Stockbridge Farmington Litchfield Allegan Ray City Hastings Coldwater Niles Marshall Marshall St. Johns	Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. September 22 to 25 September 22 to 25 September 22 to 25 September 22 to 25 October 6 to 9 Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 October 13 to 15. September 22 to 25 October 6 to 9 October 6 to 9 October 6 to 9 Sept. 29 to Oct. 2 September 21 to 25 September 21 to 24 September 22 to 24	B. B. Baker Frank Joslyn. Geo. F. Lewis. James Cox. C. C. Merritt. George F Adams. Theo. Dahlmann. G. R. Culver. N M Campbell. Carl Gerding. Walter Blackmore G. W. Cramton. J. S. Hewitt. W. H. Edwards. Chas. W. Wilde. J. M. Collier. W. C. Nichols. Frank D Clara. L. B. Agard. Wm. H. Hooper. G. H. LaFleur. W. H. Erleur. G. H. LaFleur. W. H. Fennell. Chas. H. Bauer. J. D. W. Fisk. E. P Ely. F. A. Rowley. Merritt Frink.	Lansing. Yosilanti. Saginaw City. Grand Rapids. Greenville. Armada. Rochester. Brooklyn. Hubbardston Dowagiac. Fenton. Hadley. Milford. Benton Harb'r Berlin. Plymouth. Stockbridge. Farmington. Litchfield. Allegan. Bay City. Hastings. Coldwater. Niles. Marshall. St. Johns.
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The House of Providence at T 500 inmates, took fire last we	oronto, having	Morton I	Lanufactu:	ring Co.,

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Foreign.

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Three young bulls fit for service, well bred and good individual animals. Also some choice being ers. Terms reasonable. Correspondence so licited. Address
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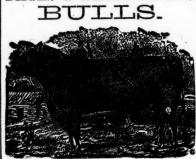
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R, C. AULD, late of Scotland, has 20 head of the Champion Polled Cattle for sale. The best High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale,

Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual merit and breeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address mr31-tf WHEELER BROS., Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich.

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Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd establish ed in 1869. Is once and one-half the largest herd recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record; there being only one other herd that has half so many recorded animals. Riverside herd is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all darin color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Eight grand stock boars head th sherd, all of choicest breeding and highest individual merit, thus enabling me to breed each and every row to just such a boar as is best adapted to her. Special rates by all Express Companies. Can supply stock in pairs, herds and car loads. Stock all recorded it (hio P. C. Record, therefore they are all eligible to all the P. C. Records. Nearly one hundred elegant sows, all ages, safe in pig by best stock boars now on sale, besides a superior lot of boars ready for service. Special reduction in price of all boars beginning January 15, 1885, to last thirty cays. A superior lot of pigs fall of 1884 also on sale at great bargain. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

A cholce lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C. H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. Rich in the blood of Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains. For prices and particulars address as above. Ali corres pondence promptly answered.

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I have the above number of grand young ani mals for sale Come and see them. Don't write No fancy prices. I can suit you both as to prices and individuals, and you will see the largest number to select from ever offered in Michigan. Among the lot are several Pure Bates Bulls fit to head any herd in America. I have Young Marys, Young Paylises, Rocabellas, Arabellas, Adelaides, Roan Ducaesses, Galateas, Llady Elizabeths, Peach Blossoms, etc. Part of these animals are of my own breeding, others are from the celebrated Side View and Maple Wood Herds of T. Corwin Anderson and Clayton Howell of Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

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Dutch-Friesian Service Bull YKEMA, 214 F. H. B., 322 D. F. H. B. YKEMA, 214 F. H. H., 322 D. F. H. H.
Ykema was calved March 9th, 1882, imported in
1883 by M. R. Seeley; Sire, De Nijlander 105 F.
H. B. Dam gave 70 4-10 lbs milk in one cay on
hay alone. Ykema won diploma for best buil
of any age at Grand Rapids in 1883; first prize at
Toledo in 1884; affert urize and Sweepstakes at
Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo in 1884; first at
Flint, Pontiac and Fa:m.ngton in 1884; first at
Flint, Pontiac and Fa:m.ngton in 1884. Stock
handled with care but at owner's risk. Pasture,
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others if desired.

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Ton Horses. Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarch and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shetland ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see erwrite for what you want.

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Poetry

WOULD WE BE WILLING.

Would we be willing, if the summons came To countermarch this life to live the same Once more? Eay pain and joy, and poverty and wealth,

Good days and dark days, illnesses and health, Lived o'er? The new life just as the old one had been; To find like friendship and the viler men, As yesterday?
And would it pay? Life, like a play,

Is relished as we go, from day to day,-But stay! Not many a play is worthy of recall: The actors one by one come on, and curtains fall They go away; And shifting scenes, and music long and drear Grates on the list'ner's weary ear.

We dread the play! and so, as children tire of toys and sleep, At the close of life comes less and less to keep Us here alway.

And then so many that have gone before, And carried hopes to a brighter shore, Are saying, Come!

Those absent long, with anxious gaze, Leading and lighting the darkest ways, Would call us home. Would we be willing to refuse their prayer? Ah. no! Some day we'll greet them there-Some day! -Roe Kirke.

THE HEATED TERM.

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers! Oh for an iceberg or two to control! Oh for a vale that at midday the dew cumbers! Oh for a pleasure trip up to the pole!

Oh for a little one-story thermometer, With nothing but zeros all ranged in a row! Oh for a big double-tarreled by drometer, To measure this moisture that falls from m

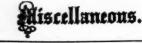
Oh that this cold world were twenty times cold (That's irony red hot it seemeth to me;)
Oh for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder: Oh what a comfort an ague would be!

tor a grotto to typify heaven. Scooped in a rock under cataract vast!
Oh for a winter of discontent even!

Oh for a wet blanket judiciously cast Oh for a soda fount spouting up boldly From every hot lamp-post against the hot sky Oh for a proud maiden to look on me coldly.

Freezing my soul with the glance of her eye. Oh for a draught of a cup of " cold pizen!" Oh for a resting place in a cold grave! Oh for a bath in the Styx, where the thick sh

And deepens the chill of its dark running wave



IF.

"Life is so dreary, so purposeless now! The woman who said the words leaned back in her luxurious arm-chair, and buried her face in a costly lace handkerchief, whose price was a good three months wages of many of the poor mill operatives whose lot she sometimes envied -the lot of the weary working mothers with the rosy cheeked babes in their arms. Their children lived, her child, her idol. died. How cruel fate was when life wa so beautiful, its future so rose colored, its path so soft and sheltered. She was a beautiful woman, about 40, dressed in a rich, lustrous silk, with rare old lace and diamonds. She had known only luxury and wealth in her girlhood, and her husband had with loving care gratified her every wish. After ten years of wedlock a several emaciated bovines habitually ate baby came. Two months ago that bluel, fair-haired little girl died after six years of life in a happy world to her. Then the stricken father and mother closed their home and traveled. He having business came to Lewiston and they took rooms in the best hotel, where they had been two weeks.

Lewiston is a busy town for Maine, the air is heavy with the black, foul breath of the great mill chimneys, and resounds to the eternal whirr, hum, and jar of machinery. The streets at early dawn and early dark are filled with a throng of human beings-a tide that is flood at morn and ebb at night. .

Over the pavements there comes for half an hour a patter, a rush like the noise of the mills, as regular and monotonousmen, women and children-wee children -laws are better now. This was years ago. The men and women of that generation among the working class, or rather the factory working class, did not know how to read or write. There were too many mouths to feed, besides the city was full of ignorant emigrants, the refuse from other lands.

'Why 'ud the chillun want schoolin's We never had none. We've lived 'thout it." they said sullenly. Their brains were dulled and deadened with roar and rattle of machinery; their eyes dim with watching threads; their hearts, like their hands. hardened by six days' toil the year around.

Mrs. Morgan, that lady by birth and breeding, cultured and refined, envied the working women, why? Ah, mother love was in her heart, a yearning for the clasp | was Sam, 12; Mick, 10; Ellen and Almiry, of clinging hands, the tender kisses of a the twins, 8; Meg, 6; Tommy, 5; Jane, 3; little rosy mouth, the pressure of a soft and Tony, 18 months; and one expected

"What is the tramping in the morning at half-past five?" she asked the house-

"The mill hands, mum," that worthy answered, proud to be noticed. "They goes by here to work. The own-

er of the hotel tried to make 'em go anstroll down the alley to Mike's saloon other way, but laws, 'Merica's a free (this Mike seemed to have a title to all country, 'n if they is workin' creeturs. they has as much right to the sidewalk as the property in the vicinity), and drink if enny of us has." The housekeeper was he had money; if this was wanting, to

Early the next morning the tramp began and Mrs. Morgan jumped from her bed, threw over her shoulders a soft, clinging, white cashmere, fairy-like with swansdown, and peered through the blinds at the mass of humanity that went | fed too high "-and paying the house on, on, pail in hand, eyes looking down | rent. ward, bowed heads. Seldom a cheerful greeting. She was turning away in weary pity, when a merry little laugh struck her ear. Oh, that laugh! Through the window, above the babel of sound, those clear notes, from a child's happy heart, so pen, and Tony had toddled up to the fence like, so like the little dead child's! The that guarded Mrs. Finnegan's gaunt cows, mother threw open the blinds and looked and through the bars was trying in his down. A dozen or twenty small girls baby way to make friends with a somber

too, for they were workers. It was a

foggy morning, with the foul, unwashed

odor of a city's awakening, a cold, gray

dreariness of earth and sky, but the sun

peeped out from a cloud slyly and shyly

as if, the sluggard he was, ashamed of ly-

ing abed so late, and repentant, half deter-

mined to throw the cloud bed-clothes

aside, and get up to work like the rest.

The ray struck that one little face, and

brightened the blue eyes and yellow hair.

She was a very wee thing, a few steps be-

hind the rest, her legs too short to keep up

She held her sunbonnet over her back by

the strings, and a minute tin pail in her

hand. She was singing and laughing,

overflowing with the happy life that even

the mill could not crush from her nature.

She looked up to the window, she always

did, for she had seen at night lovely child

ren in the lighted rooms. She did not

know of heaven, or of happier lots than

hers. She had no idea of fairy-land, but

in her own brain she had manufactured a

story of that house that no older mind

could interpret. She thought, poor little

tended baby afterward at night, she would

be one of those children. She only knew

there had been children at the mill who

had been good and worked, and who after

awhile came no more. The grown-up peo-

ple said they were gone to a better world,

therefore in that big house was the better

world. She reasoned it all out. She look-

ed up, and there looking down only two

stories up, was such a lovely lady, with

long, golden hair, and all dressed in

white, and looking at her, yes, actually

at little Meg Blackman. She dimpled all

window, and went on her way singing.

sleeping husband. "I have seen Margaret,

in those mill children. I heard her voice.

Then Mrs. Morgan fell into a faint.

They could not reason with her. She get

up every morning to see the child. She

earned to expect the "beauty leddy."

One day Mrs. Morgan said "Dick" (She

will). "You thought me under a delu-

yourself, were staggered at the likeness.

You get up often to see that winsome face.

ignorance and vice, to our home, our

He reasoned with her, pleading that the

child would inherit the vicious qualities

of her parents, and would be ungrateful,

even bad. She would not be like her own

but his wife conquered, and one day the

Mike's alley was a long, crooked lane.

leading from Lisbon street. Its architect-

ural adornments were singular; they were

built across the alley, over the alley on

path around a house. Away at the end of

cowvard-where, it is sad to mention.

swill in absolute disregard of the health

laws and the capacities of their own

stomachs, was Jeremiah Blackman's

hovel. He was known as "Shirking

Ginny," the former from his disinclina-

tion for manual labor, the latter from hi

strong propensity for ardent spirits. Years

ago when his father and mother, decent,

hard working farm folks, had turned him

out of the home, as a drone that ate up

their substance, he had taken a bitter

hatred to the world and to respectable

and to labor were crimes in his eyes. He

endeavored to forget that he knew how to

his life in getting into jail for petty of-

fenses and get food and shelter without

work in this way. When employment was

peculations, and improving his personal

appearance looked about for a woman to

support him. A lean, hatchet-faced keep-

er of a mill-men's boarding-house attract.

ed him, and she married him only to find

a barnacle with the qualities, in regard to

money, of an octopus. She cooked, clean-

ed, scoured and scolded herself out of the

world in a brief time, leaving "Shirking

Ginny" to look around for another part-

ner. There was a big, rosy Welsh girl in

one of the mills, whom report said was a

good worker. The small sum left by the

late Mrs. Blackman was rapidly dwind-

ling, so the grief-stricken widower married

worker. She had one bad fault, however,

the following summer, this being in

March. Down to Tommy they could a.l

work in the mill, and that was something.

While the family were at work, Mr

Blackman took care of the house, which

meant to sit on the step smoking a short

black pipe; and to cuff Tommy, Jane and

Tony at regular intervals, and then to

hang around until he was treated. He

thought himself a good "manerger," be-

cause he allowed himself plenty to eat

and drink, saw that his family had barely

enough to keep them alive-"in good

working order-they'd be gittin lazy ef

The afternoon that Mr. and Mrs. Mor

gan picked their way down the alley, Mr.

Blackman was sunning himself on the

steps. Tommy and Jane were picking up

chips in the lumber yard, beyond the cow-

cople who worked. To know anything

two sought little Meg's home.

hearts."

her laugh, she smiled at me."

"Richard," cried Mrs. Morgan to her

"Strangers," soliloquized Mr. Blackman, "an' rech uns. Wot on airth brings 'em here?"

He assumed an air of peaceful poverty, his evil blue eye leered respectfully, even humbly; his tobacco-stained mouth drooped at the corners. He shuffled to his feet mainstay of the family, ignoring the fact | sight, or I'll kick you down the stairs!" that his place was in the rear, peeked around a corner of the house.

"What a dreadful place!" whispered Mrs. Morgan, her face buried in a scented handkerchief. Mr. Morgan, mindful of the unsavory odor, proceeded at once to

"You have a child, man?"

"Wal, yeah; I've sivral. There's Sam Mick, Almiry 'n Ellen twins, Mag, Jane, 'n Tony, the babby. Considruble fur a poor man ez carn't wurk on 'count o' rheumatics.'

Mr. Morgan looked puzzled.

"Is there not one about six years old, little girl with blue eyes and golder curls?" asked his wife, eagerly.

soul, that if she worked good and quick, and "Yis, marm; that's Mag-Magrit prop er. She's a year older 'n Tom here. go to the place behind the windows, and Tommy and Jane had staggered in under heavy loads of chips, and stood regarding the strangers with the solemn prolonged stars of childhood. "Git inter the haouse, chil'un. I let em git chips ter amoose em, marm," seeing Mrs. Morgan looked pityingly at them. The forlorn little creatures, wondering why their parent addressed them so kindly, wandered aimless ly into the house.

"Margaret," repeated Mrs. Morgan, clasping her husband's arm.

over with happiness, and smiled up at that "That's the child. Now, man, we'll at tend to my errand here," said Mr. Morgan. "My wife lost a little girl. She has taken a fancy to yours. We will adopt the child and bring her up as our own.

"As our own," repeated his wife.

Mr. Blackman looked puzzled. "Haow hev yer seen Mag?" he asked. thinking that he would beat Mag well for not telling of these rich acquaintances.

earned to know its step, and the child "Only going past the window," said Mrs. Morgan. "I have smiled to her and thrown her candies sometimes. I have called him that when the touch of the only spoken to her once, one night in the sweet waywardness of her girlhood came back and she strove to win him to her street, and she told me she would love me and be my little girl. Oh, I am sure you sion. You fancied I really imagined that will give her to us."

child our Margaret; I never did. You, "Give her!" Blackmann repeated, impudently, realizing the lady was deeply interested. "No; I haint purpared fur Oh, it seems as if our Meg pleaded for that. I've supported her six years, 'n I'd her. We are rich, childless, lonely. Let oughter get suthin fur 't." us take her from the toil of the mill, the

"I'll give you \$600, \$100 for each year of her life," said Mr. Morgan, impatiently, seeing through the man's low greed, and regretting he ever saw him. "She will have a good home. You must, however, make her legally mine, and sign papers to that effect, and she must be brought up in ignorance of her parents and brothers and sisters. These are the eonditions."

Blackman was silent, studying how get the best of the bargain. Where is her mother?" said Mr. Mor

stilts, around the alley and tucked into gan, anxiously. corners of the alley; some were portable "To the mill," he answered. "thar and were frequently moved. No horse or she comes naow." As he spoke, a weary, vehicle ever invaded the lane, and the faded-looking woman came up the alley passageway in many places was only a

with the children. Meg shyly peeping at the "bewty leddy" with big blue eyes the alley; built against the big brick wall full of trust and love. It was Saturday of Bartlett's brewery, between the rear of and the mills closed early. Mrs. Morgan Billy Flynn's stable and Mrs. Finnegan's repeated the offer to the mother, and that poor face lighted up. "Oh, if she could!" she cried, eagerly;

> n she grew pale and terror The evil eves of the father were on her "It must be as him sez," she said, tremb "Why didn't ver tell me bout this ere

leddy?" said Blackman, clutching the child's shoulder. Mrs. Morgan winced. She almost felt Meg was her own. "I doan wanter, said Meg, withou

flinching, looking fearlessly at him. He hated her courage and defiance. "Carn't tell to-day," he said, sullenly 'The money's mighty little. Yer rech uns is allus tryin' ter git the best o' a poor

read and write. He spent twenty years of Morgan turned away in disgust. "This s Saturday," said he; "we leave Monday. Come to the hotel to-morrow night, and jet me know. If you agree to our terms introduced into the jails, he ceased his

bring the child." Then the strangers went away, and after they were gone the alley resounded with the pitiful cries of little Meg, her soft | you to the hotel; I follered you here." white flesh quivering under a brutal lash

Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Morgan waited anxiously for the answer, he silent and stern, she pale and exhausted. She had cried the livelong night. A servant showed Blackman and his wife in. They had made some attempt at Sunday attire, and the mother wore a faded plaid shawl over her worn delaine dress. Her eyes were swollen with weeping. They stood near the door, abashed and awed by the elegance of the room.

the rosy-cheeked girl, who was a good "Well," said Morgan curtly, "where an ambition to swell the census. There s the child? I told you I would not change my terms. I am not to be trifled

"She's to home," said Blackman, sourly."

"Why is she not with you?" "Wal, I thot 't over. Sex hun'ed ain' nooch fur ver ter pay; ver rech. Yer'd git the best o' me. So I went ter a man in our neighborhood, 'n he sed sex thousand was little eno'. 'n I wunt takes less 'n that no how."

Morgan breathed hard and fast. He was tempted to kick the man down the stairs. "We could pay the six thousand," cried Mrs. Morgan. "Richard, we will. The dear little child."

The mother looked at her with tear wet, grateful eyes. She was like a great animal, this poor Welsh woman, yet she had mother-love in her heart. She would give up her life for her children. Her husband nudged her. She tried to speak at his oidding, but broke into a torrent of sobs, niding her face in her shawl. Mrs. Morgan got her a chair and stood close to her, laying a soft, ringed hand on the plaid

shoulder "She wants ter say," said Blackman, flercely, "thet she aint willin ter hev her child brought up 'bove her, nor not ter face of a man who had known only sor-

kin take Mag by payin sex thousand; but I wunt give no papers-not a line o' writin. She's mine, 'n ef I see fit I kin take her back. Maybe yer wuddent treat her rite, 'n then I'd hev no redress. Ef you'll agree to my terms she kin come."

Morgan sprang across the room, flung open the door, and sent him into the pasand blinked inquiringly. The pig, the sage. "Get out, you brute, out of my Blackman fled for his life, and bitterly did he repent afterward that he had not known the man with whom he was dealing. His wife staggered out. Morgan

put a five-dollar bill in her hand, and she

tvrant. " No, Mary," said Mr. Morgan, sternly, to his wife, "I will not consent to an other effort-I will not deal with him. It is useless; he would dog our steps, extort money, and make our very lives a burden. I have seen his kind before. Think if you had the child and had learned to love

t, and he took her away."

They gave Mrs. Morgan an opiate that night, for she was delirious and hysterical over this second bereavement, and she slept beyond the hour of the tramping feet, and did not see the little wistful upturned face. In the evening, when she sat in the Pullman car waiting for the train to start, she saw Meg and her mother on the platform looking up at her. They had stolen away in the darkness. She saw them through blinding tears. She opened the window and flung down her purse, and detached from her watch chain a little blue locket (it had been her baby's). and dropped it into Meg's outstretched hand. That was all, for the train started, and to her wild appeal to take the child, to steal it, her husband turned a deaf

Twelve years later they came back to Lewiston. They had traveled the world over, and perhaps the old sorrows were without sting. In deep heart-wounds, however, time and change form but a crust, at the core is ever the quiver and pain, and to this a chance thrust still may penetrate. Mr. Morgan went out to hunt for Meg. He wished to tell his wife that she was happy. A big building stood on the site of the Blackmans' home, but some one directed him to a similar hovel, and there they were, decrepid and helpless but vicious still, his wife a haggard wreck. They lived with the eldest son, who had married, and the dirty children about the door might still be the little Tommy, Jane and Tony, and there was even a pig inquiringly peeping around a corner of the house.

"You'se arskin fur Mag," shrilly an. wered a young woman, the son's wife. She's gone ter the bad, up in a house on-street; flarnts in her silks 'n satins, the huzzy."

"Curse yer," shrieked the mother, 'yer druv her to't, yer 'n her feyther!" Then old Jeremiah hobbled in. "No, we never," he quavered; "it's

him as is arskin done it. Ef he'd took her, she'd be a good gal naow 'n a doin' fur me sted o' me starvin' here. He's ter plame." Mr. Morgan walked sadly away. He

wondered if he was indeed to blame, and how he might have done differently.

That night a beautiful, wretched, paint ed woman stole under the windows of the hotel, and looked up to a window. She remembered her childhood, and her poor old mother had told her the lady was there. could not see her in the darkness as she saw to the light, yet the lady too renembered.

Hot tears rushed to the girl's tearless eyes; her brain whirled. Clutching the ocket in her bosom she hurried to the river, the deep, dark, rushing river that turned the mills, the artery that fed the life of the town.

"Oh, curse them all, that they did not give me to her. Curse God and life!" she cried, in bitter agony, and crept down to the stream. A man caught her and held her fast.

"David!" she said aghast.

He was only a workingman, but he had loved her from a little lad, when he had shared his dinner with her, and protected

her from her brutal old father's wrath. "Yes, Meg, I follered you. I knowed they was here. Your ma told me. I see

"What do you want?" she cried angrily; "you shouldn't even speak to me

"To marry you, Meg," he said, quietly "I allus loved you. I do now. I'll work for you, an' protect you from all the world an' the wicked tong ues."

"You'd marry me now?" in an awestruck whisper. "Yes, Meg," simply, honestly, in manly love and faith.

"David," she sobbed, "forgive me. I am not fit. Let me die, drown there, wash out my sins in the fierce water!"

"I'ud drown, too, then," he answered, in his humbly loving way. "Let me try to help you. Come to my home, Meg, as my wife."

With a heart-breaking cry she flung herself into his arms, and he steadied her. soothed the wild grief, and led her to his poor home, yet in its poverty was a tender shelter, in his lone protection from the world.

Mr. Morgan did not tell his wife till long after they had gone from Lewiston, and bitterly did he regret it afterwards, for he died, and his widow went back once more to Lewiston. She employed a detective to look for Margaret Blackman, ten parents were long dead, and no one knew

said a poor looking man wished to speak to her. She bade her bring him up, and a slight, middle aged man, prematurely stooped, came in. His face was pale, as were all the mill operatives; his long brown hair and beard were streaked with gray, and there were hollows in his cheeks and under the big brown eyes that were so pathetic in their sadness. It was the know her folks 'n leetle bruthers 'n sis- row and toil. He was neat-looking but

were crossing the street, with dinner pails | calf that straggled about on four rickety | Ef we is poor we hez our feelins. Yer | stood near the door-he would not sit | tem of training must be radically wrong down-and twirled his old hat in his hand. which could produce such a young gentle-"My name is David Bertram, marm, You was askin' for Margaret Blackman,

wasn't you?" "Oh, I was," said Mrs. Morgan, eager-"I would do anything in this world for her."

"She don't want ennythin of this world now," he answered, quietly; "she's dead." " Dead!" "Yes, marm, nearly ten years. We

was married only a month. We got married that night you was last here. I'd allus loved her, marm, an' no matter what was said, she was good and true, only led astray as young girls of'n is. She was a bly to call his father "Sir," not in the sense still weeping in the shawl, followed her lovin' wife to me"-he choked, and brushed his hat, looking down on the carpet-"a lovin' wife, but sorter tired of life, weary, wantin' to go. She sorter faded the process and atmosphere of training an'-an' went in a month."

Mrs. Morgan's tears were falling, too "I would-I wanted to take her. I could not. Oh, my life would have been o happy, so much better. My husband is dead. I loved him. I would not say one word of reproach, but if he had done differently in this-"

"I dunno as he could," said David, respectfully, "seein' as who he had to deal with, but its parst now. She was buried with the little locket on her breast, and wished me to say to you, marm, if I ever seed you, how she was grateful for the interest you'd took in her and how you made her childhood a bit happier, and it was a uncommon sad childhood she had, too, an' she wanted me to say as how Heaven didn't seem so fur off 'n so onfurgiven to her when she died-she said she'd been a sinner, marm, which she wasn't, only being led astray, an' she was so young-for your little gal was there as she had looked like when a little inner cent child, sn' she thought she would speak a good word for her.'

"Can I do nothing for you?" sobbed Mrs. Morgan; "you are so kind to tell me this.'

"Thankee, marm, but no. I'm comfortable fixed, an' she's got a good gravestun." he added, with conscious pride, 'an' it would go hard if you wanted to alter that, for I had happiness in working to buy her the best, but I'd be grateful, indeed, if you'd lay a few posies on her grave, that you remember her kindly. I'm night watchman to the mills an' I nust go. Good night."

He was gone before she could clasp his

honest hand. She wandered drearily to the window where she had seen the child years ago; that wistful, bonnie face, the eyes of her own little Margaret. Bitter memories swept over her; the sadness, the sorrow of the past, the heart-breaking loneliness of the present, the misty future. If life had been better, kinder to her. If there had been no stumbling-block. " Ii" was the watchword of her fate; and Meg, her own child, and Meg, her heart adopted child, were both in eternal sleep under the stars .- Patience Thernton in The Current.

As water will not run higher than its ource, so the character of a school will not be stronger than the force which is esident in the head and his masters. Yet a man of less weight than Arnold or a Benson may by tact and careful adherence to the examples and dicta of great school-masters, raise his school to a high As she looked the curtain parted. She standard of moral excellence. The first saw a sweet face in the back-ground of step toward its attainment is a clear unthe boy. This is more

Intensive American Children.

needy of definition on this side of the Atlantic than the other. Here, children are obnoxiously intrusive, their familiarity of address, their shocking want of reverence, their patent insubordination, may all be traced to the wrong relationship in which the child stands, first to its parent, then to its master. Life is started under the supposition that the child is on a par with its elders; reasons are carefully given for the orders which it is expected to obey. If it does wrong, it is reasoned with with all the

used to a full-grown individual. It is sent to school, here it takes up cer tain subjects. Text books are placed in its hands which are reduced to its com prehension. Difficulties are carefully eliminated by the manufacturers of these books, most probably because these authors are themselves incapable of mas-

gravity and seriousness which would be

tering them. The arithmetic is finished. The child says it is "through arithmetic," or through algebra," or even "through history." It very naturally supposes that what it has done is all the subject affords. And that the great men it reads of, whose names are known for mathematical distinction, knew, perhaps, a little more, but not very much more than what it had

just "got through." I met, the other day, a mother with he daughter, a distingue young miss of twelve or thirteen. I was introduced to her, in which process she behaved with all the gravity of a Duchess. She was ust home from a school with the highsounding title of "University," and I was informed, as a proof of her superior intelligence, and I also presume of the powers of the University, that she;

"Had finished algebra in less than six nonths!"

I replied that indeed the performance was extraordinary, for I had given considerable attention to the same study for she grew so sad and silent. In ten years some twenty-five years, and I felt I had probably mastered about one-third of the subject. I saw, as we parted, that the estimate which she had held of my menyears ago a woman of the town. The tal capabilities fell to zero, and that the damsel felt herself considerably above me, of her. One night a servant came and at any rate as far as algebra was concerned.

I asked a little girl of eleven years the other day, what she was doing. She had just finished the binomial theorem. This absurd process of what is called, for sooth, education, "puffs up" the minds of children, until what wonder is it that they feel on a par with their elders, and dis port themselves as men and wonan, not network is formed, pervading every part knowing, alas, the rules of courtesy, nor of the structure, and penetrating even to of infection, but at the same time it will ther folks 'n leetle bruthers 'n sisTow and toil. He was neat-looking but having learnt the restraint of self, which the antennæ and claws.—Pop. Science News.

man as we read of not long ago, who, on running into his mother's drawing-room, found seated there the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

Strutting up to the great Ecclesiastic, with one hand in his pocket, he proffered two fingers of the other to the visitor,

and hailed him with: "How d'yer do. Arch?"

This false relationship is due to the wrong process of "bringing up." What an enormous difference has com

over the child-world since the beginning of this century. My father used invaria. in which it is used in America, but in the sense, almost, in which a courtier still uses it to a prince. What an insight into you a synopsis: children does this incident give.

He was coming on the top of the coach, home for the holidays. As is the wont of travellers, the conversation turned upon investigate. It is also a cover for such where they had been. This led to a comparing of foreign countries with England. After much had been said, pro and con, a has over-worked and needs rest and half occurred, which was broken by a probably suffering from malaria, it is 4 boy's voice, saving:

"Well, old England is good enough The patient goes abroad. The change for me!" Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent

The nearest passenger to the speaker at once boxed his ears for his venturesome headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleep interpolation, and the opposite gentleman approved, with the rejoinder:

"Take care, sir, that you are enough for old England." Some may say that this regime was un natural and oppressive. Be that as it may, it certainly produced a race of men which, for urbanity and charming he fears it will fly to his heart! Now of politeness, have not their equivalent now. he goes to the springs. The doctor sends -Dean Hart, in The Church Eclectic.

A Russian Review. We rode at least a mile and a half past

the line of tents, and must have seen 50,-

000 men. The ground is prettily accidente,

and altogether well suited for camp purposes. At the end we came upon the Guard regiments and the Preobrajensky Regiment, with whom finished the inspection; and here were assembled all the hands and drums, to the number of 800, in one compact mass facing the Empress's pavilion or tent, at the door of which she and her ladies alighted, and were joined by the Emperor and Grand Dukes. We all dismounted and came inside the square, of which the royalty and staff your fate five years ago. I thought bei formed one side, the musicians the opposite side, the other two sides being composed of officers of the various corps who had hurried to the spot. In the centre, on a mound, stood the conductor of the united bands of music, and near him one drummer-boy, (or perhaps a lad of 20) We (the foreign missions) stood in lineand the Emperor came down from the ing. Two of my personal friends are now pavilion and spoke to each of the Generals. He was very gracious to me and inquired about my service and the commands I had held. This over, he stood alone in the centre, and a detachment of a wonderful one." This gentleman form-Sergeants in full marching order passed erly represented his government in him one by one, each Sergeant giving the foreign country. He knows, appreciate evening report of his picket and of the and declares the value of that prepare usual "watch-setting" in a loud voice, the tion, because his nephew, who is a son of Czar thus filling for the moment the role of camp commandant. We (Generals only) were then taken up, one by one, to the Empress, who talked to me about the said his father, "I was very skeptical but Princess of Wales, Cowes, Osborne. &c., and was altogether gracious and charming. Then tea was handed round. and the crowd of officers and of the troops ble disease. He ought to live, but the generally kept closing round the square probabilities are that since authorized light, a face framed in silver hair. Those derstanding of the relative positions of as the hour for "the retreat," or Zaira remedies can not cure him, his physician gathered in the horizon, and a storm seemed to threaten us, though the view down the slope and over the valley to tiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co. 4, Krasnoe, distant about a mile, was not rendered less beautiful by the combination of waning sunlight and threatening clouds. Eight o'clock sounds; each field battery fires an evening gun, three rockets shoot into the air, and the drums and pands roll out, with a solemnity and volume of sound not easily forgotten, the evening hymn. As the last notes die off, the drummer boy steps forward, the bandmaster descends, and the little drum mer, sole occupant of the square, repeate slowly but with perfect distinctness the Lord's Prayer. Every head is uncovered and bows, from the Emperor to the furthermost spectator: and I should from my heart pity the man who, as the little lad's 'Amen" went up in its solitary simplicity, could scoff at or even be unimpressed

> Higginson, in Blackwood's Magasine. How Insects Breathe. If we take any moderately large insect

by the silence which followed. There

was a total absence of all exaggeration or

straining for increased effect. The bands

then burst forth with the Russian nation

al air, so well known to all of us, and the

scene closed as night fell.-Lieut.-Gen.

say a wasp or a hornet, we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spot-like marks runs along each side of the body. These apparent spots, which are generally eighteen or twenty in number, are, in fact, the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance. Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny lips which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff interlacing bristles, forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass. But the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is always so wonderfully perfect in its action, that it has been found impossible to inject the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid. and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump. The apertures in question, which are technically known as "spira cles," communicate with two large breath ing tubes, or trachew, which extend through the entire length of the body. From these main tubes are given off in numerable branches, which run in all directions, and continually divide and subdivide, until a wonderfully intricate

A SINGULAR BOOK.

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find

in a book recently published by an anony.

mous author. I have read a deal of san

casm in my day but I never read anything

equal to the sarcasm herein contained.

suspect the experience portrayed is

personal one; in short, the author inti-

mates as much on page 31. Let me give

"Malaria" as it states, is the cloak with

which superficial physicians cover up

multitude of ill feelings which they

not understand, and do not much care to

diseases as they cannot cure. When they

advise their patient to travel or that he

confession of ignorance or of inability.

is a tonic and for a time he feels better,

lessness, irritability, tired feelings, and

general unfitness for business are suc-

ceeded in due time by alarming attach

of rheumatism which flits about his bod

It is muscular,—in his back. Articular,

in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how

him there, of course, to get well, at the

same time he does not really want him to

Better for a few days. Returns. After

while neuralgia transfixes him. He

bloats; cannot breathe: has pneumonia

cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side;

is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is

pale and flabby; has frequent chills and

fevers; everything about him seems to go

wrong; becomes suspicious; musters

strength and demands to know what is

you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have

"Because," said the doctor, "I real

He dismisses his doctor, but tools

His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

That would hurt his business!

die on his hands!

killing him!

the facts."

regardless of all human feelings.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brillia with Truth.

New York Correspondence American Rural Hom . "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida. I. "Overworked;" goes to Europe II. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Europe IV. Has a row with his Doctor!

> Be purity of life the test-Leave to the heart, to heaven, the rest. -Sprague.

"I thank you, sir," and "if you please." Tis beauty that doth make a woman proud,

Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done

There is one above all measure,

Seems ever on your steps to wait.

All who joy would win.

Our sensibilities are so acute, The fear of being silent makes us mute

breast, be blessed.

I would not waste my spring of youth In idle dalliance; I would plant rich seeds Te blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit When I am old. -Hillhouse

hat life is long which answers life's great end

he time that bears no fruit, deserves no name

man of wi dom is the man of years. ho deserves well, needs not another's praise.

success that colors all in life: ess makes fools admired, makes villains hor

was on success and power, howe'er acquired. -Thomson

Tim Fagan's Collection.

ays on the make," said an indignant ber of that august body to a New ork Herald reporter, as he closed a barin with a creditor. "Why, we are most The other day a well known Wall Street the time victims-absolute victims-of banker said to me "It is really astonishing how general bright's disease is become cunning and duplicity of the people the outside. There, it was only the her day that I was badly bit myself. A dying of it. But it is not incurable I an llow up town owed me an even huncertain, for my nephew was recently cure red. He gave me a little palaver once or when his physicians said recovery wa rice to stave off the collection, and I impossible. The case seems to me to b ok it all. But pretty soon I saw that he as on the beat and I went for him. It asn't any good. He was a cute file-alsys out when I called—never to be ught napping, and he worried me to ath, not on account of the money, but I

Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes since taking that remedy the boy is well" I regret to note that ex-Presiden Arthur is said to be a victim of this terriof Warner's safe cure which Gen. Chris-

told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy." Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to

this conclusion. I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his

réaders: " If, my friend, you have such an erperience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease and I person ally know that many of them are so ver 'conscientious' that they would far profer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth

by the use of any 'unauthorized' means." And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

Common-Sense Views of the Cholers

A medical journal gives an extract from lecture delivered by Dr. Hugo Engelia which there are some hints of universa importance in regard to cholera prevention. After relating a number of install ces in which animals had died from cholera after having had some comma bacilli injected in the upper portion of the duodenum, he proceeded to show how the king of Italy had visited with entire impunity the cholera hospitals of Naples. The reason of this is thus stated: "Al his food and all the water and wine he drank were sent to him from Rome in hermetically sealed bottles and boxes. A he could not become infected by way of inhalation, but only by the food and water swallowed, care was simply taken to have the food and drink pure, and free from

comma-bacilli." Near the conclusion of his lecture, the doctor gave some practical advice which may be of use in this locality in case we should have the outbreak which is threat ening us. He said that people should have their main organ of digestion in the best possible order, and that errors in diet should be avoided. The plainest food should be selected, and every particle of food to be eaten, and water to be drank, boiled thoroughly, and in this way there would be no danger of infection. These are commonsense views, and their application is substantially within the reach of every family. Cleaning the streets will assist in preventing the spread not keep cholers out of a city. - Chicago

WHAT TO WRITE IN AN ALBUM truly generous is the truly wise;

and he who loves not others lives unblest. -Horne.

June 30, 1885.

way then! work with boldness and with speed greatest actions greatest dangers feed.

his is the golden rule of life; let it be so to Oh, how bitter a thing it is to look to happiness through another man's eyes. -Shakespeare.

Hearts, like doors, can ope' with ease, To very, very little keys; And don't forget that they're these:

Tis virtue that doth make her most admired, Tis modesty that makes her seem divine. Of all the gifts which Heaven bestows

And that's a friend midst all our woes, A friend is found a treasure, Asweet heart lifting cheerfulness. Like springtime of the year,

riend is gold; if true he'll never leave thee; both without a touchstone may deceive thee

Must share i -happiness was born a twin.

happiness has not her seat and centre in the may be wise, or rich, or great, but never can

actions crown themselves with lasting days

the proud virtue of this vaunting world

to keep you comfortable and ignorant 'You talk of deputy sheriffs being al-

ted to be played so slick. Well, I made up my mind I'd make life miserable anyhow, and I got hold one of the fellows that loaf around e-Tim Fagan-and a sharp one he is, ever there was one. 'Tim,' says I, 'I've hundred to collect from a man. Now, I

ant you to take the job. Stick to him Y rough thick and thin. Don't let up, and ell you what I'll do. If you can co t you can have half of the hundred." 'Away went Tim, and he stuck to that low, he did. He was there morning, on, and night. It was no use sneaking through back-yards or trying any other nds. Tim was up to all of them, and he de that fellow so sick he wished he'd ver been born. At last he tackled Tim, says he: 'Look here. You ought to pretty sick o' this. I am. Now, tell

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als were not so large, nor in such od condition as ours, they were in such imbers and of such size as to stop Johnny sh's mouth.

R BOOK. casm and Brillian uth.

1885

American Rural Hom a;" goes to Florida.
ed;" goes to Europe,
matism;" goes to Em,
with his Doctor!

, Mr. Editor, I find ished by an anony. read a deal of sar. never read anything erein contained. e portrayed is a t, the author inti-31. Let me give

s, is the cloak with vsicians cover up a ngs which they do lo not much care to so a cover for such t cure. When they to travel or that he needs rest and is om malaria, it is a nce or of inability. oad. The change ime he feels better. appetite, frequent lds, cramps, aleeptired feelings, and business are sucby alarming attacks

flits about his body n feelings. is back. Articular, ammatory, my! how is heart! Now off . The doctor sends to get well, at the t really want him to

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captured Petersburg, Grant stopped to write a dispatch, leaning against one of the few fences left standing, near a house, the upper part of which had been abandoned by the women and children. These had taken refuge in the cellar, and were crying from fear, as the house was being riddled by the confederate artillery.

The writer stood near the General, thinking, between the shots, that it was no place for him, but not seeing how he could leave while the Lieutenant-General remained. When Grant had finished his dispatch, looking round, and apparently appreciating for the first time what a hot place he was in, he quietly said:

"I see no use in staying here," and moved off, very closely followed by his staff, to a place where an unoccupied man | but coolness and patience are indispensacould feel cooler. - Ex-Staff Officer, in ble. Boston Traveller.

New Use for a Bull.

"Look out for that bull, partner! He's bad one." The speaker picked up a pitchfork as he made the remark. He was on his farm and the bull was his bull. The person addressed was a well-known tobacco buyer of this city, who had driven to the lower end of the country to buy a fresh supply.

The farmer had stored his tobacco crop n a shed at the end of the barn, inaccessble except through the barn-yard. The bull seemed to resent this intrusion, and ooked daggers, or rather horns, at the city man. The farmer motioned at the bull with the pitchfork, and the animal kept at a respectful distance, but followed them to the door all the same.

"I'll give you 10 cents for wrappers for the lot," said the man from town. "Ten cents!" replied the farmer. "That there is good tobacco. I don't care about selling it now if I can't get more than

"Well, I guess we can't trade," said the ity man, turning toward the door.

The bull, just outside, lowered his head as the stranger appeared. The pitchfork, which had been left standing outside the door, had fallen under the bull's feet. The stranger quickly went in.

"I'll give you 12 cents," said he. "No," replied the farmer, curtly, as he lighted his pipe and sat down on the floor. He seemed to have forgotten all about the bull. There was a pause during which the bull's heavy breathing could be heard.

More negotiations followed, but the farmer was obdurate. He didn't seem to care to sell the tobacco at all, and there was nothing in particular to call him back to the house. So he began to tinker with some repairs to the shed.

"Confound it!" muttered the Lancaster man under his breath: "I wish that infernal bull would go away." But the bull staid right there. "I'll give you 14 cents," said he turning

to the farmer again. "Twenty cents is my price, sir," replied the monarch of the soil, in a tone of injured innocence, as though a little hurt at being suspected of sharp practice in fixing a bigger price than he wanted and

then coming down. The bull gave an impatient snort. Conbull didn't go away, and neither did the farmer. Nor did the Lancaster man.

though be wanted to. Well I guess I'll have to give you 20 cents." said he, at last. The farmer quietly turned around and saw the bull.

"Great Scott! has that bull been there the bull off. Then turning to the buyer he said: "What did you say, sir?"

"I said 20 cents," was the reply. "The tobacco isn't worth but 12, but I'll take it.', Bulls have their uses.-Philadelphia

The Trout.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from Rangely Lake, describes an experience familiar to most of the visittors to that region, as follows:

You sit in the stern of your boat with 100 feet of line out, your rod tilted at an angle of 45 degrees, and your guide pulling slowly at the oars, so you barely move along. This is trolling. The sun beats hard down and seems to concentrate his rays on your nose and the back of the wrist that holds the rod. You have taken a double hitch in the trout's nose and put your hook through him near the tail, so the swivel, with which the book is attached to your line in order that it may not kink. A three-pound trout lurking near the bottom, sees this flashing object spinning round and round near the surface. a hundred feet behind your boat. He shoots upward like a flash. You have a "strike." He snaps greedily at the bait. and probably swallows it. Joys of joys! You feel a throb through your rod.

Then the fun begins. You begin to wind up your line, and to your unspeakable pleasure you are resisted. While you are turning the crank, there is a pulling the other way. Perhaps you have reeled him almost up to the boat. The trout makes a plunge. You loosen your hold on the reel and down the fish runs to the bottom. To hold him back, would be to risk the breaking of the hook or line and the loss of your prey. And so you let him run, confident that you have him well hooked and that he is ultimately yours. What a delightful sound is that "click, click, click" of the reel as the trout speeds away with yards upon yards of line! He stops and then the line be omes slack. You reel it up quickly Look out for him! If you give him loose he not only feeds my army, but line he will manage to clear himself by gymnastics well known to his tribe. You reel him almost in again. He is not tired, directed the same officer at Appomattox yet, and he takes another swoop, making When shortly after this loss Sheridan play with him in this way 15 minutes or the reel buzz, around merrily. You may if he very is large and ugly he may lie and sulk near the bottom for half an hourwere not so large, nor in such The more fight there is in him, the more

and overcome, to the side of the boat

under him and bring him safely out of the water. There is no great art in catching a lake

trout when he once gets a glimpse of your hook. They are very voracious and generally bound to have that bait. If you do not hook the fellow firmly at first, and he slips off while you are reeling him in, he almost always seizes the bait again before you can pull in your line. The most critical time is when you have drawn him almost to the land net and have perhaps three yards of line out. Then is when he employs all his resources in struggling to elude you and plays every one of his trumps. You must keep a tight line but not pull too hard on him. A little experience teaches you how to land a trout,

Sometimes a nervous pair of hands lose through his hands at an alarming rate. The parson desperately caught the trout's ducking of his head and I was glad to see the fish hanging from his mouth-saved.

Spensive. fought for the freedom of the colored friend. gentleman, yea-as sacred writers remark -he made abolition speeches previous to the war. His views, as hinted just above, have undergone a striking revulsion.

Several weeks ago, believing that chopping was the best kind of exercise, he purchased several cords of oak, and every morning proceeded to swing an ax.

The other day, while he was chopping. old John Carpenter, a colored gentleman, came along, and asked: "Boss, whut will yer gin me ter cut dat

wood up?" "I'd rather pay you not to cut it."

"Wall, now, dat's 'commerdatin', sho's ver bornd it am." The old negro went away. Two days afterward, the Colonel received a summons to appear at court, having been sued by old John. In a rage, the Colonel appeared before Flat Nose Phil, a very

"I don't understand this outrage!" exciaimed the Colonel. "Keep quiet, sah, keep quiet," replied Phil. "Yer's in er Cou't o' Jestice, now, sah, an' it 'hoves yer ter ack jes' de same

prominent colored Justice of the Peace.

ez ef yer wuz in de President's house." "Why was I summoned here?" "'Cause yer's sued!"

"What am I sued for?"

"Munny, o' 'cose. Didn't think it wuz jes' for fun, did yer?" "Why am I sued for money? I don't owe that scoundrel a cent," he declared,

pointing at old John. "Be er little mo' choice wid yer 'skla. mation p'ints, Colonel. Dis heah pusson asked yer 'bout choppin' some wood. Yesse'f said dat ver would ruther pay him him, so he charged yer up wid \$10 dollars fur not choppin' it. Han' out de money, sah, an' de naixt time doan talk versations relating to 16 cents, then to 18 dat way. In dis heah country, sah, er lie cents were held, but without result. The is gittin' ter be very 'spensive."-Opie

A White Robin. Acting-Sergeant Green was walking in the vicinity of Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough, soon after the peep-o'-day on Sunday morning. While chirping to the robins he was startled by the appariall this time? Go away from there, Jim! tion of a snow-white fellow among the You Jim Blaine, go away!" and he rushed out, grabbed the pitchfork and drove the superstitious, but somehow when he say the ghostly robin hop from behind a headstone, light on a monument, stand on one foot and look at him with a roguish twinkle out of one pink eve, he felt uneasy, and felt he ought to report the matter to his superiors. Just as quickly as his dignity would allow, he retreated in good order to the Roxborough Station and laid the matter before the Lieutenant. A council of war was held and the Sergeant went back reinforced by two officers, an ash-sieve, a ball of twine and several sec. tions of sponge and fruit cake contributed by the householders in the neighborhood. Arrived at the cemetery, a skirmish line was cautiously thrown out, and while Green directed movements from behind the trunk of a tree one of the officer succeeded in setting the ash-sieve over a 'figure four" arrangement. Then string was tied to the deceitful arrange ment, some decoying crumbs were scathis body bends a little as he is dragged tered around and under the trap, and the through the water, he revolves swiftly in three guardians of the peace lay down in the grass to await developments. The white robin was curious, unsuspicious and hungry, and he hopped directly to his fate, the Sergeant jerked the string, and he was caught.

He was put into a canary bird's cage a the station and exhibited by his proud captor as a curiosity. So important was the prisoner considered that a general alarm was sent out over the wires inform ing the police of General Green's prowess The bird turns out to be a great curiosity, none less than an Albino with fine white plumage, black legs and pink eyes. They are very uncommon and rank with sacred elephants, white quail, Albino children and the like. Less than half a dozen Albino robins have ever been captured alive.

A Rebel Friend.

A Western soldier related the following story to a representative of the Chicago

Inter Ocean. I remember a little incident after the battle of Lookout Mountain. The Confederates, posted high upon a mountain, regarded their position as impregnable. But when Hooker's command worked its way up from Wauhatchie Valley our brigade swept down on the rebels from the rear while they were peering over their breast works looking for us from the front. There was a tremendous tussle for five minutes, but in the end the whole command surrendered. I was a thinking architect, the careful cultivator little separated from the main body, and at first, before the rebels surrendered, I

was at a disadvantage. Four or five strong fellows in gray had just sat down to have a cup of coffee, and ed the homage of the world, and whose when the Union lines swept forward names "shine as the stars."-Mattie N On the morning of the day the army with trembling hand place the dip net without firing a gun they sat for a mo- Brown in Courier Journal.

ment stunned. I jumped into the group with an exultant war-whoop, and one of the rebels answered my whoop by throwing his coffee in my face and sending the cup after it. This blinded me and enraged me to such an extent that I jumped at him intent to choke him. We clinched, and I think of all the scrambles that ever I had in my life that was the worst. It their arms. The officers parted us with a sing. good many jokes and laughs, and I got up with the resolve that I would lick that

fellow if I had to die for it. But it so happened that cur battalion was detailed to take these prisoners to Bridgeport, and in the long marches I got well acquainted with my antagonist and we became friends. In crossing the pontoon bridge at Bridgeport the prison a trout after he is in the landing net. I ers and guards were in great glee, and, saw a clergyman, who was fishing on the in defiance of orders, they had started lake, have a narrow escape. He had un- across at a swinging, measured step. hooked a trout, and the fish was slipping The bridge parted, and scores of the prisoners and some of the guards went into the river. Some of the prisoners were tail between his teeth, with a sudden drowned, and my old antagonist of Lookout mountain came pretty near going down not to come up. I pulled him out by the hardest work, and when he took the train on the other side bound for the Colonel Hiram Eckleton declares that military prison at Camp Chase, I felt as the negro should be again enslaved. He badly as though I had lost a lifelong

Beware of the Dog.

A wise father, who owns a very pretty place in the suburbs as well as a very pretty daughter, recently hit upon a very novel expedient to discourage the calls of young men who might have designs upon his daughter's heart and hand. She is only 16 years old, but he felt that it might be as well to put all the stumbling-blocks possible in the way of an attachment that might result in his having to board s cheap dude some day. So he put a large sign near the front gate, which reads: "Beware of the Dog." A long walk flank ed by shrubbery leads from the gate to the house, and a vouth who has been measuring drygoods all the week is hardly in a condition of mind to attempt to pass that sign when he goes out into the suburbs on Sunday afternoon. The only dog owned by paterfamilias is an ordinary pointer; a good enough dog in his way, but he is a on combatant. He wouldn't bite a sew ing machine agent. The young lady never discovered until last week why it was that when she invited one of her male acquaint ances to call, he never reached the door All the girls were personally acquainted with her father's dog and passed the sign with perfect confidence. Last week a young man who is "real nice" gently suggested to her that her father ought to kill that flerce dog or keep him chained up. The young lady laughed heartily, and then described the dog. Last Sunday the young man marched boldly past the sign and the next evening two others called. The father is convinced that the sign has lost its efficacy and that he might as well not ter chop it. It wuz jes' de same wid take it down or buy a dog to fit it. - Grand Rapids Eagle.

The Whistling Tree.

In Nubia and the Soudan groves, species of acacia is described as existing, whose scientific appellation, as its popular name, is derived from a peculiar sound emitted by the branches when swayed by the wind. The Arabic name is the "soffa," or pipe, and the specific name of fistula, also meaning pipe, has been given to it for the same reason which prompted the natives to give it its local designation. The tree is infested the young shoots and extremities of the branches. A sort of gall like excresence about an inch in diameter is produced at at the base of these shoots; and when the larva has emerged from this nidus, it leaves a small circular hole, the action of the wind in which causes it to produce flute or by blowing into any hollew pipe. When the wind is violent, the noise caused by thousands of these natural flutes in a grove of acacias is most re markable. The description given by Dr. Schweinfurth of these bladder-like galls, leaves it uncertain whether they are true gall-nuts or whether they are the secretion of a species of lac insects. The valuable indian lac insect thrives on two or three species of acacia, while one variety gall-nut, which is useful for tanning. In of course?" His grace drew himself up. either case these natural "whistles" of the whistling tree would form a valuable article of commerce if they could be easily and regularly collected and exported.

Artists in Every-Day Life.

There is no place so remote but the work of artist hands may be seen therein -no work on earth where people are so mpervious to the elevating influences of the beautiful that the result of artistic magination is not apparent. The farmer who mows his lawns, prunes his trees, whitewashes his fences, and spares an occasional forest tree in his pastures; who selects a conspicuous place for his garden, lays it out properly and cultivates it well, is an artist. He is conscious of his power to please and to attract, and is stimulated there by.

The housewife who knows just the kind of carpets she needs: who knows where to hang the light pictures and where the dark: who can transform the the humblest abode into a fairy palace by harmonious grouping of flowers and draping of vines, is certainly an artist. So, also, is the young lady who can dress herself beautifully with a small outlay or the ugly girl who can make herself pretty by wearing the colors that harmonize with her complexion and adopting the styles that suit her.

The merchant who can drape and dres his window so that it can not fail to attract, the fruit vender, who knows how to arrange his wares so as to tempt; the of flowers, all go to make up a class whose works are indispensable to the welfare and happiness of mankind, far more so than the labors of thousands who have receive

VARIETIES.

In one of the hill towns of old Litchfield County, is a soprano of a Congregational church, noted for her fine voice. The other Sunday the white-haired old clergyman lined out the opening hymn, and the organist, after a lingering glance at his necktie in the little mirror, cocked his head on one side, slammed both hands down on the keys, and kicked st was a rough and tumble bear fight, and we were at it when the rebels threw down gossiping, cleared their throats and arose to

They struck into the hymn in good style—that is, all excepting the soprano. Not a sound from her musical throat. Her pretty face was at a red flush, and her jaws were working convulsively. When it came to her solo part, she was dumb. The choir couldn't believe their ears; the

congregation craned their necks at the choir. and the old gray headed clergyman pushed his specs away up on his forehead, and also stared. The choir sang a single verse and stopped. By this time the soprano was at red heat, and the perspiration on her marble brow had ruined

her best Sunday bang.
At last, with a final yank, she jerked her teeth apart, and exclaimed in an undertone: "If I ever ketch that Jones young 'un that gave me that hunk of maple taffy, I'll break her back,"

"Let us pray," said the old gray headed clergyman, solemnly. But everybody within earshot of the choir stopped to grin, first.

On Lord Coleraine's first visit to Drury Lane theatre he saw a gentleman in boots enter the the box, and jocosely remarked: "I beg, sir, you will make no apology." "Apology, sir," replied the stranger; "apology for what?" Why," returned his lordship, pointing toward the boots, "that you did not bring your horse with you into the box." "Perhaps it is lucky for you, sir," retorted the stranger "that I did not bring my horsewhip; but have a remedy at hand, for I can pull your nose for your impertinence." Some other gentlemen in the box now interfered, an exchange of cards took place, and both parties

Lord Coleraine went immediately to his brother and said: "I acknowledge that I was the first aggressor; but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?" "Soap It well," replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers."

A FRIEND sends us a bit of pleasantry at the expense of the gentlemen who served on Governor Cleveland's staff in the summer of 1883. It has been in print before, but will bear repetition. When Gov. Cleveland visited the State camp at Newburg in 1883 he was attended by his staff in full fig. It was one of the few opportunities the Governor's military family had enjoyed of appearing together in full uniform, and they presented a very handsome and even brilliant appearance. The Governor led the way through the private en trance to the camp, closely followed by his secretary, Colonel Lamont. To the astonish ment of the staff the gate was then quickly closed and locked. As may be imagined, disgust succeeded surprise when in reply to vigorous remonstrances the gatekeeper blandly remarked: "It's according to orders, gentle men. This is the Governor's entrance. The band goes in at the other gate!"

"WHAT are you going to do with that dog,

"Sure, an' I want to sell him, sor." "How much do you ask for him?" "Well, bein' as its you, sor, I'll sell him to you chaps, and a better dog niver walked in

"What breed is he?" "Well, sor, he's-he's-he's half bull, and half Newfoundland, an'-an' half mastiff,

shoe leather. You can have him for two dollars,

"Ah? Well, this is the first time I ever knew of a dog having three halves." "Arrah an' begorra that's a big dog, so he is. He'd make a dozen halves of the little felly

goin' along bevant." REV. Dr. SIMMONS was examining one of vith insects, whose eggs are deposited in his Chinese candidates for baptism the other day, and was anxious to discover whether or not the catechumen fully understood the Christian doctrine of love and forgiveness "If you were attacked on the street," he asked by one of the bad men who persecute you and call you names, and if he were to throw a brick at you and it should cut your head and make the blood flow down your face, would you love whistling sound like that produced by a that man?" The Chinaman answered as quick as a flash: "I would love the man, but I'd hate the brick." The doctor thought that was

eminently satisfactory. DEAR, DEAR. -An English traveler in Ireland, greedy for information and always fingering he note-book in his breast pocket, got into the same railway carriage with a certain Roman Catholic Archbishop. Ignorant of his rank, and only perceiving that he was a divine, he questioned him pretty closely about the state of the country, whiskey drinking, etc. At last (the A. Arabica) also produces a pod, or he said: "You are a parish priest yourself, was one," he replied, with icy gravity. dear," was the sympathizing rejoinder, "that dreadful drink, I suppose !"

> "THE development of the back of the head, my friends, indicates parental affection,' exclaimed the phrenologist. "Now, you will observe," he went on, feeling the head of the boy on the platform, "that this bump is abormal in size, indicating that this lad loves and reveres his parents to an unusual degree Is that not so, my lad?" "Naw." "What! You do not love your parents?" "I think well enough of mither," replied the boy, " but I ain't very fond of feyther. The bump you're a feelin' of he gave me last night wid a cricket

> Mose Schaumberg was caught by his Austin venue rival in business, tearing down the rival's posters announcing the arrival of a new stock of goods.

"What do you mean by destroying my pos ters, you scoundrel?" "Dot's vere you vas fooling yourself," re plied Mose, badly scared. "I vas so much bleased mit dot poster I choost pulled him

down to see if there was any more reading

matter on the udder side!"

GENERAL BUTLER, when speaking of the possibility of evading the payment of just debtedness by a corporation, said: "Only one town ever met this debt question squarely. That was Bagdad, Ia. It got into debt to build a railroad, and when shingled and plastered with judgment taxes, it conclud-

ed to move four or five miles further west.

The inhabitants put their houses on rollers, and

left Bagdad to their creditors."

No TIME TO SPARE .- "My dear," implored husband, "will you be kind enough to sew some buttons on my overcoat? They are nearly

"I am very sorry," replied the wife, with look of real regret as she fastened her bonnet on, "but the heathen are suffering, and I haven't a moment's time to spare. I am late for the sewing society as it is."

Dogs will wear their pants shorter this nonth than last—one day shorter. What are the laziest things about a farm !-

We should reason more with the Apaches. Apaches are best reasoned with after they are

Why is a lady's hair like the latest news!-

Because in the morning we always find it in papers. Between the sand on Detroit strawberries

and the sand in the sugar, the short-cake eater is likely to be a man of grit. A military company is well drilled when it an dress in a straight line on the street without the aid of a car track to form on.

Although Mr. John L. Sullivan has been in the habit of staying out late nights, he never carried a latch key. He just kleked the door The poet is always going about with a lyre. Evil associations corrupt good manners, and his words therefore are not entitled to much

An Irishman, upon seeing a squirrel shot from a tree, said: "Faith, and that's a waste of powder; the fall itself would have killed the squirrel."

Sober Passenger you step, man!" (angrily)—"Look where Tipsy Passenger (apolo-getically)—"Y-yes, I do; the trouble is to—hic —step where I look."

Deacon—"Boys! boys! you shouldn't play marbles to-day. Sunday's a day of rest, you know." Spokesman—Yes, sir, we knows it, but we ain't tired, sir." "My watch is gone," exclaimed Toddlekins, emerging from a crowd. "Well, it's been going for a good while, hasn't it?" was the unfeeling remark of his chum.

A New Haven lady having noticed a gentle-man acquaintance standing in a fixed position in a book and paper store, recently, entered the store and asked if he was stationery. The revised version reveals the fact that

Joseph's coat was not one of many colors. The next revision will probably tell whether it was a Prince Albert or a Norfolk jacket. Faith is the most beautiful sentiment which can fill the heart of man. We have been trying to impress this thought upon our tailor ever since the need of a new spring suit dawned

Why is life like a harness—Because life contains traces of care; lines of trouble; bits of good fortune; breaches of good manners; bridled tongues, and every one has a tug to well through

pull through. It is claimed that the highest faculty of language is to conceal thought. It may be, but when a man falls over a wheelbarrow, in the dark, it seems to lose its grip somewhat in that cartinular

We have not yet seen that book on "The First Families of America," but we are willing to bet the spruce gum that Maine has the most Aroostokratic, though possibly Texas has the most Austintatious.

Glass eyes are so beautifully made and so Ingeniously applied that they completely defy detection. This is not so much to be wondered at since the wearers themselves cannot see through the deception. Thackeray said of the city of Tours when

after reading Scott's description, he visited it, that he did not regret that the description was not like Tours, but did wish Tours had been more like the description. Two little girls had a dispute about the possession of a few beads. At last one thought of an arugment which she felt ought to have weight. "Oh, Lizzle, you should remember the Golden Rule! Give 'em all to me."

Elderly Gentleman-"Allowime, ladies; this loud talking during the performance is past all bearing." Fraulein—"That's just what I think; you have actually to scream at the top of your voice to make people hear what you are saying." No Question of Veracity.-"What did you

mean by telling that infernal lie?" What lie?"
"You said you were with Grant at the Battle
of Bull Run. Graut was not at Bull Run at
all." "Wasn'the?" "No, he wasn't." "Well,
then, there ain't no lie out, for I wasn't there
either." Dobbs-"What on earth do you mean by botos—"what on earth do you mean by putting all that padding on your front gate Mr. Hobbs?" Hobbs—"Well, you see, things begin to look as if Julia's young man doesn't mean business, and as this may be her last chance, I am making things as pleasant and comfortable as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA

"I owe my

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions
Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by Cuttoura Remedies.
Curicura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair. Hair. Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Curtcura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Hu-mors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Olly Skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure an he only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beau

TIRED WOMEN!

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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Breaking down from being too much on their feet, and the strain of daily cares. Can Renew Their Strength by using Zoa-Phora (Woman's Friend). a prevention and a cure, for all diseases pe-culiar to Women.

Women know what these diseases are, but do not always give proper attention to their symptoms, viz: Nervous Headache, Palpitation Pale or Mothy Complexion. Sleeplessness, Weak Back

Monthly Neuralgia, Spasms. That terrible DRAGGING DOWN, ALL GONE sensation, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—these indicate that some form of weak ness is coming on.

Painful, Scanty or Profuse Periods,

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Ladies Who Have Used It. The wonderful testimony of thes

Ladies, and any other information willingly given. Address ZOA-PHORA CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

N. B.—Letters marked "Private" are opened by our consulting physician—Dr. Pengelly—or pri-va'e secretary only.

Sold by All Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas M default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1884, executed by Joseph Kaha and Mary Kuhn, his wife, of Detroit, Wayna County, Michigan, to Anna Kuhn, nee Taubitz, of the same place, and recorded on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1884, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., in Heer 188 of mortgages, on page 202, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof. the sum of thirteen hundred and nineteen dollars (\$1.319), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the NINE-TEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain plece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northerly line of Atwater street, at a point where it intersects the easterly line of a lot lying between lots "B" and "C" and running thence northerly on said easterly line to Guoin street, thence southwesterly time of Guoin street, thence southwesterly then and ten feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of Guoin street, the easterly line of add lot, thence southerly parallel with said westerly line and ten feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of Guoin street, the easterly line of add lot, thence southerly parallel with said westerly line and ten feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of Guoin street, thence easterly on said southerly line twenty feet to the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expences allo MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereast

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

At a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the 23d day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-8ve. Present: Hen. William Jennison, Circuit Judge.

Bridget Kilroy, by W. F. Atkinson, guardian, ad liter, vs. Lawrence Kilroy, Bridget Duggan, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, Jame bennison, Mary L. Battersby and William H. Eberts administrator, etc.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to this Court from affidavit on file in this cause that the defendants, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison and Mary L. Battersby are not residents of the State of Michigan, but reside in Ontario, one of the British Provinces of North America, on motion of William F. Atkinson, So'ictior for complainant, it is ordered that said defendants, William Lyons, James Dennison, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, Bernison, Mary L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, my L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, my L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, My L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, Mary L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, Mar

A Ta session of the Superior Court of Detroit in
Chancery convened and held at the court
room in the City of Detroit, on the fourth day of
May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and
eight-five. Present, J. Logan Chipman, Judge
of said Court.

say, in the year ope thousand eight nundred and eighty-five. Present, J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.

James J. Atkinson vs. Mary L. Battersby, Lawrence Kilroy, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison, Bridget Duggan, William H. Eberts administrator, etc.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to the court from affidavit on file in this cause that the defendants Mary L. Battersby, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Rdward Dennison and Kate Dennison are not residents of the State of Michigan, but reside in Ontarie, one of the British provinces of North America, on motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendants, Mary L. Battersby, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, John Dennison, Edward Dennison and Kate Dennison appear in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before September 5th, 1885.

Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

On the fifth day of October, 1857, Mary Ana Hudson executed and delivered to Charles B. Hebbard a mortgage (dul) stamped and sealed) on that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Detroit, Wayns County, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot number (87) eighty-seven of the subdivision of the Riopelle farm (so called) according to the plat thereof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wayns County, said lot being on the south side of Fort Street between Riopelle and Orleans Streets. Said mortgage was recorded on the tenth day of October, 1867, in liber 61 of mortgages on page 132 in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wayns County. It was assigned to George Molver Nevember 27, 1883, Molver assigned it to John W. Thompson June 27, 1884, and Thompson executed and delivered an assignment of it to the undersigned James J. Atkinson and Dwight C. Resford on December 24th, 1884. Default has been made in the payment of interest due April 6th, 1885, and in previous payments, and we claim that there is now due on said mortgage the full principal one hundred dollars and thirteen dollars interest; notice is hereby given that by vitrue of the power of sale in said mortgage we shall on the seventh day of August, 1885, at one o'clock, P. M. sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold Street entrance to the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County.

JAMES J. ATKINSON,
DW.GHT C. REEFORD,
Assignees of Mortgage.

Assignees of Mortgage. Dated Detroit, May 6th, 1835. Dated Detroit, May 6th, 1885.

CITATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Superior Court of Detroit, in chancery.

Avis Gray, complainant, vs. Robert Gray, defendant. At a session of said Court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, May the 9th, 1885. Present Hon. J. Logan Chipman.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Robert Gray, defendent in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the State of M.e-Mogan and in the British Provinces of North Amedica, and on motion of William Look Solicitor for Complaintant it is ordered that the said defendant de appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed, and further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date, in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper printed in the said County of Wayme and be published there once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendent personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1885,

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1885.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
A true copy; attest: Judge of said Court.
W. E. BAUBIE, Deputy Register.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Famile A. Fuller vs. Henry S. Fuller
At a session of said Court held at the City of Detroit on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1966. Présent, Hon. William Jennison, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing to the Court by affication of the State, but when the same was last known to complainant was in the State of New York, while his present residence is unknown to her, on motion of Mr. James W. Romeyn, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said Henry S. Fuller cause his appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complain to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's colicitor within twempty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant. And it is further order et that within twenty days after the dase hereof, the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigán Farmur, as ed that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

(Signed) WILLIAM JENNISON,

JAMES W. ROMEYN,

Solicitor for Complainant.

The season of the Circuit Court for the Com-

Solicitor for Complainant.

A Ta session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hom. william Jennison, Circuit Judge.

Mary A Stockwell vs. George A. Stockwell. In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to this court from affidavit now on die in this cause, that the defendant, George A. Stockwell, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but a resident of the State of Louisians. On motion of Atkinson, solicitors for complainant, it is endered that said defendant, George A. Stockwell, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before September 7th, 1885.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE CUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

(In the matter of the estate of John O'Brien,
Mary O'Brien, estharine O'Brien and Lizzie
O'Brien, minors. Notice is hereby given that by
virtue of a license grauted to me by the Probats
Court for the County of Wayne. State of Bichigas,
I will sell at public vendue to the highest bisder
on the premises hereinafter described, in the
city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of
Michigan, on Thursday, the 23d day of July, A.
D. 1885, at nine-thirty (9:30) o'clock in the feremoon of said day, all the right, title and interest
of said minors, in and to the following described
real estate, viz. Lot numbered 351 of the Crane
and Wesson section of the Jones, or Loznon farm,
so called.

MARY O'BRIEN,
Guardian of Said miners,
JOHN D. CANFIELD,
Attorney for said Guardian.

Jest

(Continued from first page.)

ers. He thought that the reason why ashes did not always work as well as expected on clear, sandy soil was because there was nothing in such soils to work upon. He also thought that frequently s were applied upon sandy soils, and a rain carried all the potash in them so far into the ground that they never did any

Secretary Garfield says he had never got any benefit from the application of ashes was a gravelly sand. His neighbors, with a rather mucky soil, had got great benefit from them. He was satisfied there should the benefit from them from their compositions. The should be the satisfied there should the subject of forestry and timber protection to make it of interest to any one who has the best interest of our country. The thousands of acres of desotion, and intended to keep on using

A recess was then taken until 7:30 P. M EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by President Lyon, who announced the following committees:

ON EXHIBITS.—Messrs. Stearns, of Kalanazoo, Burr, of Detroit, and Atherly, of **South** Haven. ON RESOLUTIONS.—Messrs. Fowler, of

the Manistee Standard, Gibbons, of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and Harford, of the Grand Rapids Telegram. The first subject taken up was "Timber Protection," upon which topic Mr. J. Satterlee, ex-Professor of Horticulture at the

Michigan Agricultural College, sent the following paper:

poses, and for the amelioration of the climate will be a live question with the in telligent people of Benzie County.

According to the census report of 1880 the annual forest production of the United States is in round numbers 700,000,000 dollars. This shows an enormous national wealth in our forests alone. But does this 700,000,000 dollars represent the interest on a certain amount of capital invested and judiciously handled; or does a large part of this sum represent the using up of the capital itself? Careful estimates will show that it is a good deal more than the interest on the value of our standing formterest on the value of our standing forsets, and that we are making large and
wasteful inroads into the capital itself.
We have inherited vast national wealth in
our forest lands. A wealth of material
which man has had no hand in creating
but is exercising all his skill and energy
to destroy. It is time for us as a nation
to sak the question are we not pursuing a question are we not pursuing a toe wasteful system, and ought we not to take steps to make the interest on this great national wealth supply our actual meds? Have we not cleared a sufficient area of our forest lands for agricultural purposes, and should we not till our improved lands better, and husband the remainder of the forest areas with greater care? It is true that the value of these forest products is dependent largely upon the area of improved farms and their products and the traffic that arises from he conveyance of these farm products to the consumer. But I think the time has come when the hand of man should stay its destructive power in this direction, and that we should take steps in the near future to replenish our wasted forest areas by careful protection and judicious plant-

Unfortunately the American is heir to the tradition that the forest must be dethe tradition that the forest must be destroyed; that it is an enemy to all American progress. This is not surprising. The American has fought his way with axe and saw over the thousand miles of timbered lands between Plymouth Rock and Jamestown and St. Augustine in the East to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi in the West. Millions of tons of muscular force has been expended in carving cular force has been expended in carving from the wilderness the beautiful farms that are now the glory and the pride of this country. The children of our pioneers have been begotten in the strength that comes from felling trees and rolling them into heaps to be burned. These children have imbibed the idea amid the smoke of the burning log heaps that the forest is an enemy and must be destroyed. But the time has come for the American to change this tradition. Had the States that border the Mississippi been placed along the Atlantic seaboard, and the thousand miles of timbered land been found between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, this tradition would have been a different one. tradition would have been a different one.

The American would have learned to hus band his resources and appreciate the

There is beginning to be an interest taken in the subject of forestry however, in some parts of our country. This is especially true in some of the Eastern States and on the treeless Western plains. It has developed but slightly in Michigan. The professor of forestry in our Agricultural College gives no lectures on the subject save in connection with his botanical save in connection with his botanical work. The short but interesting course given by Professor Spaulding of our State University will not be given again at present, on account of lack of interest in the subject. The science of forestry is yet in its infancy in this country. And of practical forestry we know next to nothing. We should not be discouraged however. Even in the older countries of Eu-

rope general interest did not manifest it-self until since the beginning of the present century, and there it has been a plant of slow growth.

It is difficult to get men to take an interest in any subject that can not be brought right home to their present needs. The subject of forestry has reference largely to the future needs of the country and to matters that are not directly apand to matters that are not directly apparent to every observer. The academy of forest instruction was established in Berlin in 1821. Schools of forestry have been established in other parts of Germany since that time, and also in other parts of Europe. An account of these is given in the first report on forestry, by Franklin Hough, to the department of Agriculture at Washington. The interest in the subjects taught in these forestry in the subjects taught in these forestry schools has been of slow growth. Wise laws have been enacted however for the protection of the remaining forests, and encouraging the planting of timberon the barren lands of many parts of the old world. Yet with all the power that is supposed to rest in a monarchical form of government, it is difficult to enforce strict that they have been put up substantially compliance with judicious laws for the protection of timber. Many of the peasants who have for years gained a precarious subsistence from the pasturage of goats in the forest lands, oppose the enforcement of laws that interfere with dorement of laws that interfere with their privileges. In many cases they cut down the trees that the goats may feed upon the leaves and twigs, and in all cases the goats destroy every young shrub and sprout and seedling, keeping the ground naked. Their feet loosen the surface soil of the steep hill and mountain sides and this is event away to the steeps dilliant. this is swept away to the streams, filling their channels with mud and their mouths with shifting bars. The fertility of the forest lands is thus destroyed and their capacity to hold back the surface water rendered less and less. Knowledge is being acquired, however, as to the actual needs of such lands and their true value, and a more intelligent interest is being and a more intelligent interest is being

developed among all classes in regard to the preservation of the remaining forests,

and the replanting of all available lands

and the replanting of all available lands that are suitable for the purpose.

Much has been written and said, wisely and otherwise, in this country on the subject of preserving the remaining forests, and of planting new areas that are useless for other purposes. Extravagant news raper articles are written and take a run through all the agricultural papers as to the enormous proft that has been realized from small plantations of black walnut or European larch trees.

Most of these are simply bubbles that need but a single prick to scatter their roseate hues to the winds. They have been blown by some enterprising nurseryman that has a large stock of such trees for sale.

at heart. The thousands of acres of deso-late country that a few years ago were covered with a magnificent growth of timber in the northern half of our beautiful peninsula speak an eloquent lesson. It has been ravished by the selfish greed of the lumberman; a few of its most valuable trees taken away and the refuse left to be burned by the first fire that escapes from some settler's clearing or from some from some settler's clearing or from some passing locomotive. In this manner many localities have been made as perfect a picture of desolation as can be found this side of Palestine. It is too late to remedy this now, but the problem of again covering these lands with trees would soon be solved by nature herself, if the fires could he heart from their destructive work. be kept from their destructive work. According to the census of 1880, the annual destruction by fire alone is twenty-five millions of dollars. This is for the entire country and seems rather under than over the actual loss. According to the census report 1100 fires were traced to the burn-TIMBER PROTECTION.

I hardly know how to approach the subject of timber protection in a county so manifestly timber-burdened as is Benzie County. Yet like all the fertile parts of our country that have been originally heavy timbered, the time will soon come the only loss from these forest fires. The when the question of protection of timber turf or loose loamy peaty soil that has for future fuel, and for economic purposes, and for the amelioration of the cliwhich retains the surface water is burned away, thus hastening the rapidity with which the water passes into the streams. This loss is more especially felt in the hilly and mountainous parts of our country. The loose porous surface soil being burned away the rains pass directly into the streams, swelling them to floods in rainy weather, and robbing them of their source of suoply in times of drought... It

has taken centuries to prepare the mould for the growth of timber and when once for the growth of timber and when once denuded and the mould burned away it takes centuries to replace it. These difficulties are of course not as apparent in a level country. Yet the total denudation of the forest lands in a level country is a serious loss. It renders it more subject to drying winds in summer and to greater damage from searching, sweeping winds in winter. It robs it of the beauty of its glorious masses of green in summer, and its rich golden hues in autumn.

There are elaborate laws in many parts of Europe directing the care and management of the forests. These laws are especially elaborate in Switzerland and in some parts of France. In this country

ome parts of France. In this country some of the States are making an effort to preserve the remainder of their forests from destruction. Massachusetts was the first to order a survey of her forest resources. Pennsylvania has also been looking after her forest interests, and New York is making an effort to preserve. the remainder of the Adirondack region for a forest park in which the sources of her only great river may find a permanent and perpetual supply. Our own State has not a single forest area of any extent that has not passed to private ownership, and will soon follow the fate of all similar lands of the older settled States. It has few counties in the northern part of our State as a permanent park sacred to the uses of the lover of the natural and the the wasteful destruction of timber by teaching our people its true value. It is only by an intelligent appreciation of this value that the destruction can be stayed.

The low lands bordering the rivers, and sometimes overflowed, should not be cleared or cultivated. All steep hillsides should be left in permanent forest. Both these and the bottom lands of streams will lose their fertility in a few years by the annual washing they receive and their soil will surely wash away alleged improvement made by draining swamps is of a doubtful character. They act as permanent reservoirs for the streams which take their rise in the peaty and spongy soil. The water is given up slowly to the streams and to the springs that may open miles away. Drainage compacts the surface and hurries the

One of the earliest regulations in the settlement of Pennsylvania was the stipulation with all land holders that one acre hould be left in timber for every five that should be cleared. I think this is a good rule to-day, and I believe that every farm of 40 acres or more in Michigan should leave at least this proportion of timber. But I have said enough to open the discussion, which I hope may be a profitable one to all participating.

water into the streams.

(Concluded next week)

New Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

This is the name adopted by the newly organized Society located at the City of Monroe to take the place of the old one that died a natural death two years ago It has A. T. Navarre for President, H. A. Conant for Secretary, and J. C. Sterling for Treasurer. They will hold their first fair on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October, offering \$1,500 in premiums. For the credit of the county it should be made a success, and awaken a desire for better farming in that 1 cality.

The fair will be held upon the old site, within the city limits. which has been re cently purchased by a syndicate of about eighty of the prominent farmers and business men of the town. Extensive improvements are being made, shade trees set out, new fencing, and a large amount of tiling and draining has been done, new walks and drives laid out, an addition to the Main Hall, new cattle and horse sheds erected. also a new office for general use, a handsome entrance way,

Mason Democrat: Morris Bement's Trophy mare, Maud B., foaled a colt by Greenbacks last week that was sold to M. J. Bement for \$160 when 48 hours old, the price Morris Bement paid for the mother when about the same are and he has never hed resear to regret it. age, and he has never had reason to regret it.

"Fearless" Threshing Machine.

and conveniently arranged.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the celebrated "Fearless" Threshing-machine, elsewhere in this paper. Unparalleled honors have been bestowed apon this machine, at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and International; and if universal victory at trials is evidence of superiority, then most assuredly was an ex-President of the New York State Agricultural Society corlent of the New York State Agricultural Society co rect, in saying of the Harder Machines, "they are the best ever made." And, as equally good and reliable testimony has been borne times without number, per sons designing to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the "Fearless," MINARD HARDER, Cobleakill, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andile, Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Zany," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to tend their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No question will be answered by madi unless accompanied by a fee of one doltar. In order that correct information may be given somall your own interest by making careful examinations of your animals; not every symptom, no matter how trifting it may appear to be; examinations of your animals; not every symptom, no matter how trifting it may appear to be; examine the nostrils, lining membrane of the eyelide, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the bowsle, kidneys, &c., cough, discharge from the asse, eyes or mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lameness, note the maner in which the animal picks up the foot, carries he leg forward, or backward, swealing sensitive to the touch or otherwise, soft or hard. These symptoms, when properly given, assiss us to locate the disease, seat of lameness in obscure cases, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how ong standing, together with color and age of anima, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Weak Ankles in a Colt.

CASSOPOLIS, June 11th, 1885.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Having received valued information from you in the past, I write again to ask what will be the best treatment for a three year old colt whose back ankles at times spring forward. I have heard such called weak ankles. He does not show anything wrong when driven on the road; he has never been driven so as to become tired. He shows the trouble most while feeding on grass, head down, and sometimes while on grass, head down, and sometimes while standing in the stable, but never when in motion. He is quite well bred, a good driver, but his driving has always been light, and never pulled on a load. Now, I would ask, is he liable to grow worse, or will he get better? He has never been shod. Hoping to hear from you in next week's FARMER. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Your colt was broken to harness before the animal matured; the bad effects may be of a permanent character. The too early breaking in of colts develops disease that never would exist were the animal fully matured before breaking. In your case we would advise cold water bandages, with rest for at least two months. With proper care and attention he may improve satisfactorily.

Probably Synovitis in a Three Weeks' Old Colt.

Howell, June 22nd, 1885. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a chestnut colt, three weeks old thave a chestnut cost, three weeks old; when one day old noticed a soft bunch about the size of one-half hen's egg on the outside below the knee joint. When four days old one similar came on the other fore leg. They continued to grow, and now they are twice the first size. A swelling runs above and below four inches at the outside of each leg along the cords. at the outside of each leg along the cords. Please state in the next FARMER what can be done and oblige. T. E. BARRON.

Answer .- Apply once a day tincture of iodine, until the skin becomes irritated. then let nature do the rest. Such enlarge ments in an animal so young often disappear without any treatment.

Two Troy men have invented a machine which, it is claimed, will practically revolutionize match making. It has been operated to make 24,000 perfect matches in a minute, and its capacity is expected to reach 15,000,000 in ten hours.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white—July, 96c. No. 2 red—July, 98%c; August 99%c; September, \$1 00%. forn.—Sales were made yesterday at 48%c for No. 2, 481/4c for high mixed, an 1 48c was bid fo

Oats .- Market quiet and dull. No. 2 white sold at 37%c, light mixed at 36%c, and 34c for No. Barley.-Steady at \$1 20@1 50 per cental for

tate, and \$1 60@1 75 for fair to good Canada. Rye.—Steady at 75@85c per bu.
Feed.—Receipts light and very little doing

Bran is quoted at \$12.75 per ton, coarse middlings at \$13.00, and fine do at \$14.00@15.00. Butter-There was a little better tone to ih market yest rday. Creamery is held at 16@17c with possibly 18c for really choice; choice pack ed butter at 12@14c, and ordinary at 10@11c. Cheese.-Market quiet and week. Full crean

State and Ohio sells at 7@8c, and good skims at Eggs.-Quoted at 121/c per doz. for fresh, with

weaker market.

Honey.—Market quiet at 12@13c per lb., for the b. frames, and 8@9c for 5 lb. frames. Strained.

Dried Fruit .- Sun-dried apples, 8@31/6c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c; pears 10c; peaches 12c. Market very dull. Fruit.—Texas pesches are in market and sell at

50@60 per one third bu. box. Cherries are in light supply, and quoted at \$3 50@4 00 per stand. berries quoted at \$2 50 per 24 quart case. Strawberries are in large supply, and selling at \$1 25@1 50 per bu. for good fruit. Gooseberrie are selling at \$4 00@5 00 per stand. Plums are

quoted at 50@60c per one-i hird bu. box. Foreign Fruits.-Oranges, \$375@4 for Mess nas; lemons, \$4@4 25; bananas \$1 75@2 75 for yel w, and \$1 25@1 75 for red; pineapples, \$2@2 75

Hay.—Market quiet and weak, with good baled timothy on track quoted at \$14 per ton, and mall lots at \$15@16. Straw in demand at £8 00 @9 50 per ton on track. Beans.-Sellers are askirg \$1 27@1 30 for car

lots of fine picked stock. Unpicked are selling at Potatoes .- Old in car lots are selling at 20@25c per bu. as to condition; from store 80@3:c. New southern, \$2 25@2 50 per bbl.

Salt Fish .- White fish, \$5 75 per 100 lbs.; tron Ontons -Southern \$1 40@1 50, and Bermuda \$1 60@1 75 per bu. The former \$3 50@4 00 per bbl.

Peas.-Very quiet; Wisconsin blue peas are ffered at \$1 10@1 25 per bu.; State blue, 75c@ \$1 00; field, 80@90c.

Seeds .- Clover, prime, \$5 25 per bu.; timothy \$1 90; millet, 90c; Hungarian, 90c; buckwheat, \$1 Poultry.-Spring chickens, per pair, 30@78 fowls, S@9c per lb,; roosters, 6@7c; turkeys, 9@ ons, per pair, old, 80c; squabs, 85c.

New Vegetables.-Dealers are shipping out at

following prices: Tomatoes, \$1 25@1 50 per

Beterinary Department 36 bu. box; lettuce, 25c per bu.; spinach, 2 ounches; cucumbers 25@30c per doz.; asparagus 30c per doz. bunches; new peas, \$1 00 per bu.; string beans, \$1 25@1 50 per box; wax beans, per bu., \$2 25; cabbage, \$2 50@2 75 per bbl. crate; beets, 30c per doz. bunches; new southern cauliflower, \$1 00@1 75 per doz. beads; carrots 50c per

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Provisions.-Market quiet, with barreled pork and lard a little lower, smoked meats unchanged.

 Mess, new.
 11 25 0 11 50

 Family new.
 11 37 0 11 62

 Clear do.
 13 00 0 18 25

 Lard in tierces, per b
 6% 7

 Lard in kegs, per b
 7¼ 0 7

 Hams, per b
 9 0 93

 Shoulders, per b
 5¼ 0 6

 Choice bacon, per b
 7¾ 0 8

 10 75
 10 75
 Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at he Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

me michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—11 loads: Three at \$15 and \$14; two at \$16 50; one at \$19, \$16 and \$12.

Tuesday—25 loads: Nine at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$14 50; two at \$17, \$16 and \$14; one at \$15, \$13 50 and \$12 50.

Wednesday—19 loads: Four at \$14; three at \$17, \$16 and \$11; two at \$10; one at \$16 50, \$14 50, \$13 50 and \$12.

Thursday—10 loads: Four at \$16. \$13 50 and \$12.
Thursday—10 loads: Four at \$16; two at \$15; one at \$14, \$13, \$12 and \$11.
Friday—15 loads: Four at \$15 and \$14; three at \$16; one at \$16 5, 05 \$15 50, \$13 75 and \$12.
Saturday—3 loads: One at \$18, \$15 50 and \$15,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, June

BUFFALO. - Cattle, receipts 1,700 head; market steady with fair demand for best grades; common stock dull and lower. Sheep, receipts 13,000; market steady for good sheep; common dull. Hogs, receipts 7,000; demand active, and heavy hogs a shade higher. CHICAGO,-Cattle, receipts 8,000; shipments

2,600; good natives and Texans ruled stronger; shipping steers are quoted at \$5@6 50 per hundred. Hogs, receipts 34,000; shipments 4,000; market opened 5 cents lower; but the decline was recovered, and closed stronger.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 27, 1885

	Cattle.	Sheep.	H
Ann Arbor	20	126	
Albion		134	
Belding		34	
Brighton		***	
Clyde			
Columbiaville			
D., G. & M. R		98	
D., G. & M. R		40	
Fowerville			
Flint	25		
Galesburg	. 20	***	
Grand Ledge	. 58	64	
Greenville	18		
Howell	20		
Metamora	56		
Plymouth	44		
Utica	. 26		
Union City	. 18	35	
Williamston	31	90	
Total	607	621	
CATTLE			

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 607 head, against 420 head last week. There were but few good cattle offered, the bulk of the re ceipts being made up of common butchers' stock and stockers, For good cattle the market was stronger than last week, but common grades ruled dull and 10@25 cents per hundred lower. There was a good supply of common western cattle on sale, and this was the cause of the lower prices in the class of cattle that came into competition with them. Before the close about all the offerings were disposed of, the market closing weak on common stock. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

| Column | C

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Solution sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$450.

Clark sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$450.

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Clark sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steeks a

at \$4.25. Culver sold McIntire a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 796 lbs at \$3.25, and 3 bulls av 780 lbs at \$3.25, and 3 bulls av 780 lbs at \$3.25 and 3 bulls av 780 lbs at \$3.25. Bressnahan sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock av 1,030 lbs at \$4.25. Clark sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 1,038 lbs at \$3.20, and a bull weighing 680 lbs at \$2.50.

Wyman sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 792 lbs at \$3.50.

\$3.50.

Robb sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of

Robb sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$3 50.

Wreford & Beck sel 11 Marx 25 mixed westerns av 705 lbs at \$3 20.

C Roe sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 955 lbs at \$4 25.

Clark sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 37%.

Gibbs s ld Burt Spencer 24 feeders av 925 lbs at \$4 25; 25 mixed butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$4 25; 25 gbs at \$3 75; 28 do av 761 lbs at \$3 85. The following were the closing quotations:

Beach sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$3 25.

C Roe sold Smith a mixed lot 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 822 lbs at \$3 65, and 3 bulls av \$40; 30 stockers weighing 1,220 lbs at \$3 65, and 3 bulls av \$40; 30 stockers weighing 1,360 lbs and upwards......\$5 85 66 19 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed staters, weighing 1,360 lbs at \$3.

oliteners' stock av 622 105 at \$0 60, and 6 04115 av 910 lbs at \$2 50.

Plov'ts sold Wreford & Beck av 824 lbs at \$3 40, and 4 av 600 lbs at \$3.

Cheeseman scld Sullivan a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 75.

C Roe sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 15.

Wyman sold Sullivan 13 ztockers av 780 lbs at \$3 50, and 3 bulls av 960 lbs at \$2 50.

C Ree sold John Robinson 86 mixed westerns av 800 lbs at \$3 25.

C Ree sold John Robinson 86 mixed westerns av 800 lbs at \$3 25.

Brooks sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 803 lbs at \$3 90.

Church so'd Reagan a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$3 40, and 2 buils av 820 lbs at \$3 50.

Nixon sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 775 lbs at \$3 50.

Gleason sold H Roe a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3 50.

Plotts sold sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 852 lbs at \$3 55, and a good steer and cow av 1,035 lbs at \$4 35.

Purdy sold Boyle 12 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3 50.

Wreford & Beck sold Sulcker 19 mixed westerns av 737 lbs at \$2 70. Wreford & Beck sold Stucker 19 mixed westerns av 73 lbs at \$3 70.
Capwell a ld McGee a mixed lot of 25 head of coarse butchers' stock av 702 lbs at \$3 35.
Gleason sold Wreford & Beck 5 good butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$4 89; a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 672 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 fair cows av 940 lbs at \$3 75.

The offerings of sheep numbered 621, agains 296 last week. The sheep trade here is in bad shape, and prices continue to decline. Buyers are not looking for Michigan sheep at presen and until the eastern feeders begin to purchas

there is no prospect of better prices. C Roe sold John Robinson 161 av 63 lbs at \$2 50. Beach sold John Robinson 40 av 69 lbs at \$2 75. Stevens sold Fitzpatrick 100 av 78 lbs at \$3, less 5 on the lot. 55 on the lot.

Devine sold Fitzpatrick 34 av 80 lbs at \$3.

Clark sold Morey 38 av 82 lbs at \$3.

Webb sold Fitzpatrick 60 av 72 lbs at \$2 30.

Nixon sold Young 61 av 84 lbs at \$3.

C Roe sold Andrews 134 av 81 lbs at \$3.

King's Yards. Monday, June 29, 1885.

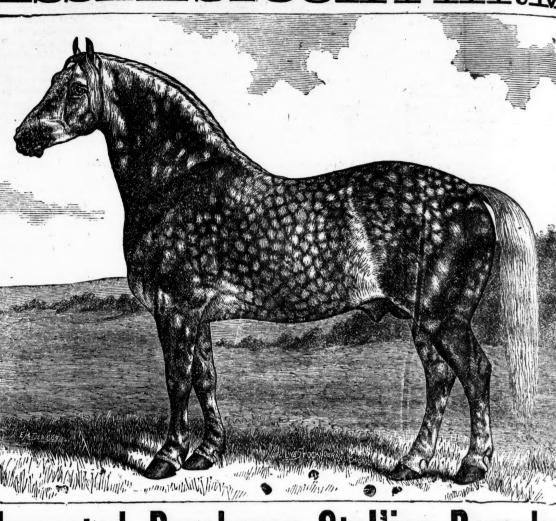
CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with bout 300 head of cattle on sale, and a fair atandance of buyers. Early sales were made at cendance of buyers. Early sales were made at cows selling at \$2 75@4 50, with fieshy steers at about Saturday's range of prices, but towards the \$4 50@5. The mar ruled steady on Tuesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ESSEXSTOCKFARM



Imported Percheron Stallion Romulus,

Romulus and several other Stallions from this farm will stand this spring, beginning about May 1st, in Greenfield, of the Joy Road, about one-third of a mile east of the Four Mile House on the Grand River Road. Service, \$25 for the season, payable at time of first service. For further information apply to the proprietors,

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Walkerville, Ont., Canada,

JOHN TELFER, Manager. Or on the premises in Greenfield to

Several well-bred Stallions For Sale.

close, the market weakened and sellers had t essions in order to place their stock

Good cattle sold fully as strong as on Saturday, the decline being confined to common stock.

Comstock sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 708 lbs at \$3 80. Carr sold Webb 4 thin cows av 1.092 lbs at \$3 80. Richmond sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 665 lbs at \$3 50.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 7,241, against 6,933 the previous week. The supply of cattle on Monday

was heavy, 108 car loads being on sale. Report

from the east were unfavorable and the marke

ruled dull at a decline of 25 cents per hundred on

neavy shipping steers and 10@15 cents on light

butchers' as compared with the closing prices of

80; good to extra heavy, \$4 20@4 25; pigs, comon to choice, \$4@4 40; skips and culls, \$8@3 50

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 40,563 against 37,397 the previous week. Shipments 12,915. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 8,200 head on sale. Although the receipts were large, only a small

portion of them were of a class that shippers

more than the closing prices of Saturday. Sales ran from \$4 90@5 for grassy lots up to \$5 80@5 90

for the best corn fed on sale. Butchers' stock

was dull and ruled weak, with inferior to choice

ndle, and for this grade sellers paid 5@10 cents

PROF. R. JENNINGS'



Over 150 Horses with Colic Treated in the Detroit Fire Department With-out the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annual Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials. Smith sold Sullivan 3 stockers av 833 lbs at \$3.0.

Richmond sold Beckendorf 3 fair butchers, heliers av 830 lbs at \$4.

Purdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$3.25.

Weller sold Sullivan 11 good butchers' steers av 1,112 lbs at \$5, and a fair steer and cow av 1,090 lbs at \$4.

Carr sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$4.

Compacte sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of correct sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of provided the state of fair butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$4.

tery, IT WILL PAY

Every ownor of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic wien given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by

Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

\$6 for a lot of extra steers by a local dealer, while shippers paid \$5 40@5 80 for heavy, and \$4 65@ 5 25 for mediums. Mixed butchers' stock sold at at \$3 65@4 20, and stockers at \$3 50@4. The arrivals were light on Tuesaday, and Wednesday the market ruled steady at Monday's rates. Of Michigan cattle 44 steers av 1.067 lbs at \$5 20; 21 do av 1,120 lbs at \$5 20; 19 do av 1,230 lbs at \$5 60

Entirely New Idea.

BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., FREEPORT, grades, but declined 5@10 cents on Thursday closing weak. On Friday the decline was more than made up, quite a few lots selling at \$6, and up to \$623, the highest price reached for severa

onths. The market ruled fairly active on

SHEER.—Receipts, 25,625, against 30,600 the previous week. The receipts of sale sheep on Monday were about 30 loads. The market ruled fairly active with a slight improvement in prices, and about all were sold. There were but few on sale Tuesday and Wednesday, but reports from the east were bad, and the market had a downward tendency. Fair to good 70 to 80 lb sheep sold at \$2 7563 25; 80 to 90 lb, \$35093 80; 90 to 100 lb, \$3 99024 25; 100 to 115 lbs, \$4 40024 45; fair to good epring lambs, \$4 50026 25. We note salt so of 105 Michigan sheep sw 85 lbs at \$3 60; 115 av 82 lbs at \$3 75; 176 av 34 lbs at \$4.

Hogs.—Receipts, 25,635, against 43,455 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday was light, and the market active at a shade stronger prices. The advance was lost on Tuesday, and the market closed weak on Wednesday, with good to cooke Y-rikers selling at \$4 3004 45; fair do, \$4 2004 25; medium grades fair to choice, \$4 2504 430; good to extra heavy, \$4 2004 25; pgs, common to choice, \$4404 40; skius and calls, \$302 50. Saturday, closing firm at the following Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh

Wess.—Receipts 147.844 against 141,719 last week. Shipments 22,542. The supply of hogs on Monday numbered 30,000 at the opening, prices were a shade off, but as trading improved the market recovered, and prices averaged fally as high as tnose of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 90,04 20; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 85,04 15, with skips and culls at \$3 25,00 \$80. The receipts on Tuesday were 26,000; but prices kept strong. On Wednesday prices improved to the extent of 50,10 cents, declined 5 cents on Thursday, averaged 5 cents higher on Friday, and closed steady on Saturday, with poor to prime light selling at \$4,05,04 30; inferior to prime light selling at \$4 05@4 30; infemixed to choice heavy, \$4@4 20, with skips culls at \$3 25@3 90.

THE GREAT REMEDY! Thirty Thousand Acres COLIC MIXTURE Choice Farming Land

FOR SALE in Huror County, Mich. Clay loa soil, suitable for all kinds of grain or grass Easily cleared. Terms to suit purchasers. Cal on or address LANGDON HUBBARD, Huron City, Mich

Farms, Farming Lands FOR SALE. in Northern Michigan at Great Bargains. Term of payment very easy—five to ten years tim given if desired. Write and give us a description of what you want and we will select from our list what we think will suit you, and send you lat and prices.

H. P. SMITH & CO., 18-1y

East Saginaw, Mid

FOR SALE.

I will sell my fruit farm near Muskegon, Min-40 acres in all, 19 set out to fruit, arout 2; peach trees, 2,700 grape vines and 400 plum tre Price \$2,000, will give time on it if so desired. It particulars, address

A. W. SLAY FON,
Tecumseb, Mich

Farming Land For Sale Cheap Twelve thousand acres of farming land in Gaswin County, Michigan. Good soil, good wate, and one of the most healthy counties in the State.

at Gladwin, the County Seat of Gladwin County or of BUTMAN & RUST, Saginaw City, Mich. Plats furnished on application. FARM FOR SALE.

A good one of about 60 acres; 55 under cultivation, balance wood; soil light loam, rolling, we waste land; good orchard, good water and plety of it; hennery, capacity of 500 hens; good bar and house; the latter has good cellar and cremery; located half a mile west of Pontiac road, simples from Detroit city limits, two miles sould Royal Oak, will be so'd cheap. Apply to C. A. WARREN, 154 Jefferson Ave, Detroit.



has the least gearing, in the strongest and most convenient Engine in use. Their VIBRATING THRESHIN have the largest separating capacity, and an guaranteed to give he best results obtainable. Pony & Standard Saw Mills and

Portable Engines of all sizes. Send for Illustrated Circulars. C. & G. COOPER & CO.. my26-8t Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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ne Automatic Machines are not sold through Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 658 Broadway, New York, And in all Principal Cities. Business Established in 1859. f12-eowtf-8p

County of Wayne,
At a session of the Probate Court for
County of Wayne, held at the Probate office
the City of Detroit, on the twenty-seventh
Cluve in the west at the probate sight hum County of Wayne, held at the Probate official to the City of Detroit, on he twenty-sevening the City of Detroit, on he twenty-sevening to June, in the year one thousand eight hundre and eighty-five. Present, Eiggar O. Durfee, Julie of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jose W. Pardee, deceased. Joseph A. Patrick, the ministrator of said estate, having rendered this court his final administration account: I is ordered that Tue-day, the twenty-first day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forencon at safe Probate office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three or cassive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Michigan Farrer, a newspaper printed and circu. a ing in "aid County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, A true copy.

Judge of Probate.

HOMEK A. FLINT, Register.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Pure-bred Brown Leghorns, Plymonth Rolfs, and Light Brahma eggs at \$125 per setting, three settings \$3. T. I. SUTTON, Sutton P. O., 114-5t;mi2eowtf Lenawee Co, Mich.



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VOLUME XVI.

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Phæbe-Coming Through the Wood. The Dislike of Bees to Bad Smells



THE I

DE

" LOVE IS ETERNAL.

[Inscribed in a Wedding Ring.] My bonny bride can aught betide That shall my heart from thine divide? The troth we plight must know no blight, Nor perish as the years take flight: For time shall bring eternal spring and Hope's perpetual blossoming. Dear, love is strong, and love lasts long

This is the burden of my sor g. Nor doubts nor fears shall cause sad tears, As trust grows a rong with lapse of years; Nor care nor frot shall bring regret, Nor loosen bonds so firmly set; Nor passion's dart cause bitter smart, and leave its scar upon the heart. For love is strong, and love lasts long, This is the burden of my song.

A COMPANION PICTURE.

We often see pictures in pairs, one th antithesis of the other, so if I undertak to furnish a companion picture to Ol School Teacher's dinner piece, it will be totally unlike, yet fit to pair with it years ago I went with a friend to pay visit to a married lady who resided number of miles from us, and with who my friend had formerly been very in ate. We arrived in good season finding our friend at home, house near herself tidy, and after laying aside ou wraps, prepared to enjoy a good lonafternoon. We were, however, soon in vited into the "sacred best parlor," and I do think that if there is anything tha will stiffen the spinal column and chil the warmth of friendship to zero, it is to be inducted into a room which bears im press of being set aside "for company, whose chairs are set in a straight line and everything else disposed with mathematical regularity. I always feel an insan desire to "muss things up," to pull the tablespread on the bias and kick over foot-stool so as to give an inhabited air to the premises. But revenons a nos moutons Shortly after we were established in state our hostess murmured an excuse. Tha

was the last we saw of her for an hour or

more. Then she re-entered, evidently

warm and tired, sat a few moments and

again vanished with another murmured

spology, leaving us to commune with the

furniture. When she reappeared it was

to invite us to the tea table. It was a

glorious spread, and the secret of her

absence was revealed. We had custard

pie and short biscuit, and sponge cake

and jelly cake, all warm! Canned fruit,

pickles, cold meat and "snaps" finished

the menu. Immediately after tea we had

abs come weak, the yearlings are hard I o winter, and they require more care enerally, which the farmer cannot af-ord to give, for his sheep cannot be sold or \$25 each. They are all \$2 sheep when he buyer comes along, and he, too, wants he big strong wethers that shear the big strong wethers that shear the ong fine wool. In this dilemma what hall farmers do? Buy Shropshire rams ad breed mongrels merely to sell? Many ave done this, because they could not et such a ram as they desired and their adgment approved. I think breeders trive to cater to the popular demand, and e shall get a sheep that will increase the dividual size of the flock, and improve quality of the wool. A glance at any the wool circulars will show that lichigan, New York and Wisconsin rools are all classed together, and the reeders of these States all advocate cavy fleeces and breed wrinkles, while thio and Pennsylvania wools are quoted

@5c higher, and they pay more atten-